CARNRICK'S.

SOLUBLE FOOD.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,193—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-12		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1st 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. [illegible]

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed from on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluschng	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a. m. on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	about 12th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tin	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tin	„ 1 0

TREACHER COMPANY, Ld,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S

MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at
the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

THE CHOICEST MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanancy that is so sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommend ed by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver.*
2.—In *Pregnancy,* where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation,* and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient,* encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative.*
7.—For *Biliousness,* disorders of the *Stomach,* and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles.*
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate.*

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., { MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY AND POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)

NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles .... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames. Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

19, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!

WE are now offering FOR SALE our Stock of WATERPROOF Garments at 15 per cent. discount per cash off, the following prices :—

THERE ARE NO BETTER GOODS IN INDIA.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Inverness Capes. A special article, will last for years ...	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes ...	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in. ...	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...	18	8

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secu red at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
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MARCKS & CO.. LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.,*
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

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REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th August, 1890, by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1 p.m. (Madras time) FOR CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY OF HAY to the Commissariat Department at those Stations for the Calendar year 1891. The Contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1891-92.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay	Under Classes B, D, F, and G, of Schedule No. 1.
Ahmednagar	
Kamptee	
Jubbulpore	
Saugor and Jubbulpore	
Kurrachee	
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali	

F. HUGHES, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 5, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
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ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particul ars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M.

THANKSGIVING TEA MEETING AT THE COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL CHAPEL.

Tickets (obtainable at Door), Re. 1. Sailors and Soldiers, Half-price Children, Ans. 8.

AT 8 P.M.

DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
Will take the Chair at a
GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

In which the following will take part:— S. Tomlinson, Esq., Executive Engineer, Municipality; Revds. A. Fentiman, Chairman of the District, and George W. Clutterbuck; E. H. Burrows, T. G. Charter and Robert Thompson, and Messrs. D. Christie, H. A. Geyer, W. Lane, Chas. Osborne, Wm. Osborne, &c.

ADMISSION FREE, COLLECTION.
Everybody Welcome.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRICES of all our ARTICLES, including, Wines, Provisions, Glassware, Electroplated ware, etc, have undergone a great Reduction in order to give the advantage of the favourable rate of Exchange to all our constituents both local and mofussil.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COUNTRY COAL.

RAILWAYS Agents, Gas Managers and other Coal Consumers are advised that the NEW BEERBHOOM COAL COMPANY, Ld, has available for immediate delivery the favorite Coals of Borrea and Behooi Mines.

A. R. McKINTOSH & Co.,
Managing Agent, New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ld. Calcutta.
30th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the official year 1889-90.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs. 3-6-0.

F. A. HILL.
For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1890.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 662 OF 1889.

JAVERVAHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the widow and executrix of VUSSONJEE PURSHOTOM deceased, residing at King Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

JUGMOHUNDASS VUNDRAVANDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhooleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by decree herein dated 8th March, 1890, it was ordered that this suit should be dismissed and that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant Rs. 1,348-8-0 for costs of this suit.

And whereas by warrant of attachment of moveable property dated 24th June, 1890, the following was attached namely. One grey Horse, one Brougham with two lamps and two Cushions, one set single Harness.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1890, at 4 p.m., under and by virtue of warrant of sale of moveable property dated 25th July, 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the rooms Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, Auctioneers, Fort, the moveable property aforesaid towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Purchase money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Defendant.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL

HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

THE WHOLESOME TONIC.

FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Useful to candidates preparing for Examinations.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Helps Memory and enhances Mental Power.
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SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Drives away Nightmare.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Cures Dyspepsia and Headache.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Most desirable Stomach Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Important to Brain workers.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Removes Female weakness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Valuable to Infirm and Aged.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Restores ruined Constitutions.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Magic Health-Reviving Elixir.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A remedy for Lassitude and Despondency.

Per Bottle. Rs. 2-4.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots: by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage. anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE above Society will repeat their performance of

THE SACRED CANTATA,
"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"
BY
SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT,
AT
THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

Soloists:—
Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEBDITCH.
Organ:—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor:—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission, Rs. 2.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ARIEL ESTATER.
Lady Floating In Mid Air.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"?? No one should therefore fail to see.

ADMISSION, ANNAS EIGHT ONLY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK ING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
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Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

CHARLES & CO.

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,
NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE,
17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.
FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RY. GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder.

A quantity of Unclaimed Goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored stripe satin.
1 ,, dress materials.
2 ,, colored sarries.
1 ,, lady's cloth.
2 ,, black callico.
35 bales twist.
18 ,, grey T cloth.
48 ,, grey shirtings.
2 cases white scarves and dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF BONES AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba.

72 bags bones, weighing about three tons, booked from Bichpuri to Colaba by Ramchand to self as per Invoice No. 1, and Railway Receipt No. 31 of 18th September, 1889.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

20 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, woollen cloth alpaca and silk.
10 cases T red cambrics.
200 pairs scarlet blankets.
2 beamscales, 7 feet.
1 beamscale 6 feet.
8 Indian made swords.
1 Nepaulese dagger, and 2 small swords in scabbards.
4 pieces very superior cream and old gold colour flower silk cloth for lining furniture.

A few articles of furniture consisting of washing, dressing and round tables, arm and easy chairs, chest of drawers, camp, table, bookstand, pictures, &c.

On account of the concerned—
5 cases plate glass.
54 boxes sugar ornaments.

By order of Messrs. Balcristna Sazba and Co., and on account at the risk of Bhawoo Ballajee and Co.
B B E 103-4 106-3 casks tinned steel basins.

On account and at the risk of Soolaman Nathoo—
SN 33 and 35—2 cases 48 pieces trousering.
47 1 ,, 40 ,, white ground fancy prints.

By order and on account of the concerned—
KL 1998—2-1 case silk embroidered and striped gauze.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 double-seated serviceable brougham.
1 tricycle with ball-bearings to front and back wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld, in (liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., and every alternate day until the whole is disposed of at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture, &c., consisting of a large collection of literary and scientific books, and novels by different authors, medicines, surgical, medical and scientific apparatus, stationary, show cases, sliding door large glass cupboards, artists materials with English-made elegant cabinets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Byculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.

One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines, 400 Indicated Horse Power, Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 26 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.

The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ABDOOL RAYMAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ayabally Mahomedally, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Aspindiarjee Jametjee Vania, Jamasjee Aspindiarjee Vania, Ruttonbai Aspindiarjee Vania and Ardashir Aspindiarjee Vania, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 26th day of June, 1889, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Abdool Rayman Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 90 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No 48, and Street No. ——, and bounded on the east by a gull, for a sweeper to pass and repass, on the west by the said Abdool Rayman Street, on the north by the house of Sootar Judesh Jewan, and on the south by the house of Mahomedally Noorbhoy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 692 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kandawady lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collectors' old No. 531, new No. 2584, old Survey No. 536, and new Survey No. 7823, and the said messuages or dwelling-houses, are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 899 and 895, and Street Nos. 54 and 56, and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the respective properties of Bhasker Pandurungjee Narayen Gowrowjee and Ragoonath Gunnesh, on the west by a passage jointly belonging to this property and to the property of Atmaram Venayek Palker, and used in common by the respective owners of both the properties, on the north by the said property of Atmaram Venayek Palker, and on the south by the Kandawady Lane, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung and his tenants together with a moiety or half share in the passage on the west side of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 405 of 1890, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aba Miya Abdul Kurim, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting pieces of cashmire surge, of shirts, hats, coats, trousers, razai, woollen cloth, collars, socks, &c.; also glass-door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

BONA FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwur Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of grain at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the following goods on account of whom it may concern—

8 bags castorseed and 1 of gokroo, consigned to Maneckial Ghellabhoy from Nassick, Invoice No. 84 of 30th January.

55 bags jowaree and 3 bags ureed marked J and 2-37 W. B. consigned to Adam Jan Mahomed from Jaora, Invoice No. 5 of 8th July, 1890.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A CHAWL) ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirpal, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north formerly by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, but now occupied by the house of Hajeerabai, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the east, by Argyll Road and on or towards the west by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, together with the chawl, messuage or tenement and building consisting of 7 apartments, which have been built on the said piece of land, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. ——, Street No. ——, and are now in the occupation of the tenants and the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

NOTICES.

ARMY NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

105, VICTORIA STREET.

OPENS INDIAN DEPOTS next month. Not issuing shares but general public and native noblemen and gentlemen will be admitted as ticket holders.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
PRESIDENT:
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT:
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre.
JAMES M. HALL, Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
JAMES F. HUTTON, Esqre.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esqre.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre.

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 585 OF 1889.

MANECKBAI of Bombay, Parsee, widow of the late DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 32, Nepian Sea Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 12 Church Gate Street, KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE JAMASPJEE ASHBURNER, residing at Date Grove, Mazgaon, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, but at present travelling in Europe, ASHPHANDIAR KHODADAD IRANEE residing at Karel Wady, without the Fort, and PIROSHA BOMONJEE CAPTAIN and DARASHA BOMANJEE CAPTAIN, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian adlitem BURJORJEE PESTONJEE POCHAJEE all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants ....Defendants

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twentieth day of March one thousand eight and ninety. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court house, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 21st day of July 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort..........................Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3-5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504, 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Eldon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 493 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is died, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jelloobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the message and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett' Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendant Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.
CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.
CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.
CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.
CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tembs—Laus Deo.
CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay, a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.
CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.
CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.
CHAPTER IX
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tom—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.
CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.
CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronge—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.
CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.
CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloacæ Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.
CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.
CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.
CHAPTER XVI.
A COIN'S—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.
CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie—Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.
CHAPTER XVIII.
AMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Abou[illegible] [illegible]rman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Alli—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.
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Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to volume.
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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 635 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	9
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	358
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,110
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				Yearly.	
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lbert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	190
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	53
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	490
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manf. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	20 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,172½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,022½
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	310
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1 000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	.	600

THE Japanese *Mail* asks :—"Why does not some one organise a female barbers' shop in Tokyo ? Beyond a doubt, the thing would work splendidly. In Kobe there is, or used to be, a Japanese woman who shaved and cut hair to perfection. Her touch was incomparably superior to that of any man. Whether she made the business pay, we do not know. To her belongs the credit of having started an idea which has now been taken up with signal success in London, and which ought to be taken up in Tokyo if people had their eyes open. In the whole of the big capital of Japan there is not one barber's shop at which a man can be shaved or clipped in real comfort. A pretty parlour, neat furniture, and half a dozen well-drilled girls, would mark the dawn of a new era."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.
Foot-ball on the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Selene (s), and Nadir (s), from Calcutta ; Umballa (s), put back from sea ; Labourdonnais (s), Aden ; and Venetia (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta ; Europa (s), Glasgow ; and Inchmarlo (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Asia (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Stella (s), Port Said.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per s. s. Selim, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL.—The Rovers' Foot-ball Club will play a practice match on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for July, 1890 :—Daily averege attendance, 197·77 ; admissions, 2,092, and prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

DONATION.—A donation of Rs. 1,000 was given on Saturday last by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, through Mr. Manockshaw Jehangeershaw Taleyarkhan, for the Panvell Water Works.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The preliminary heats in the three length handicap race, which took place at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon, were won, respectively, by Messrs. F. Gyner, G. Traylen, T. Pillow, and H. Hyde, who will swim for the three prizes offered next Saturday.

HANMANTRAO JAHAGIRDAR.—It will be remembered that Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, in September, 1888, sentenced Hanmantrao Raghvendra Jahagirdar for having received an illegal gratification from Messrs. Dabir and Sindekar, Mamlatdars in the Central Division, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence expires on the 7th instant, on which date he will be released from the Yerrowda Jail.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BAI SAKARBAI ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of July last, there were 101 bullocks, 37 horses, and 9 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July, 82 bullocks, 29 horses, and 29 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 67 bullocks, 23 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among bullocks, 3 cases among horses, and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture ...Le Fidele Berger ....Adam.
Lied ....Adieu ....Schubert.
Valse ......Slumber Song.......................Coote.
Selection...La Fille Du Tambour Major...Offenbach.
Valse ......Folle Ivresse ....Waldteufel.
Selection ...The Old Guard ....Planquette.
Polka ......Go as you please ....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Upper Colaba, on the body of Chinapa Timapa, a victoria driver, aged 50 years, who had been for some months past suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Saturday night Major Leatham, in company of Captains Bode and Curtiss, having engaged the victoria, drove away to the Glocester Mess, at Upper Colaba, where after spending about a couple of hours, they left in the same victoria to the Connaught Club, at Morley Hall. A little before midnight the three officers left the Club for their bungalow, and saw the victoria standing under a tree on the road, and the deceased lying dead on the ground in a pool of blood, with his hands behind him. The jury returned a verdict of hœmorrhage, following the bursting of a blood vessel.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN A COFFEE SHOP.—A very eccentric and amusing old African, named Maharbook Sidick, was placed on remand at the bar on Saturday last, by Inspector Dillon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a knife on the 25th ultimo. The Seedee, who wanders about the city, living on alms, went into a Mahomedan coffee-shop on the above date, at Goghari Mohalla, where he appears, from his eccentric conduct, to have raised a quarrel with the coffee man on his demanding payment for his cup of coffee, since, as he stated, a small boy in the shop had taken money from him. Losing all control over himself, Maharbook drew a knife from beneath his waist-belt and stabbed the coffeeman in the forehead, from which the latter bled profusely. Immediately after the prisoner threw away his knife, and left the shop in haste. He was, however, secured by the police before proceeding far. His Worship, judging from the silly statements of the prisoner, and the eccentric manner in which he behaved, thought he was of unsound mind, and setenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE EKRAM.—A correspondent from Gulburga, says :—Rt. Wor. Bro. Framjee Dadabhoy was installed in the Eastern Chair of Lodge Ekram, No. 756, S. C. by Rt. Wor. Bro. Ardeshir R. Pilcher, on Thursday last, in the presence of a large number of visitors from Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Sholapore, and about seven Past Masters and thirty members of the Lodge. After the installation ceremony had been performed, the brethren adjourned to a banquet, where several non-masons were present, among them being Nawab Azim Yar Jung Bahadoor and many European civil and military officers of the place. The Lodge was founded, some three years ago, by Suba Nawab Ekramoola Khan Yar Jung Bahadoor, who was selected to fill the Master's chair for the first year ; but as he was suddenly called upon to fill an important office under the Nawab of Rampore, he vacated the chair, after having occupied it for a period of six months to the entire satisfaction of the brethren. After the cloth had been removed, some of the oldest Masons made speeches, breathing of most loyal and masonic sentiments, which were much appreciated by the younger members of the craft. The brethren separated at a late hour in the night, much pleased with the night's proceedings.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Mr. K. R. Cama presided at a meeting of the subscribers to the dispensary held in its new premises, in Hornby Road, on Saturday evening last. The honorary secretary, Dr. Hormusjee Burjorjee Dantra, read the committee's report for the last two years, which showed that Messrs. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban had been appointed members of the committee, in the place of Messrs. Jalbhai Dorabjee Umrigar and Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, deceased ; and that Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel had, since July, 1889, been appointed honorary treasurer in room of Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, who then resigned the office. The number of persons treated at the dispensary in 1888 was 14,976, while in 1889 it rose to 15,303. The income during the two years was Rs. 11,417-13-8, and the expenditure Rs. 8,846-10-11, leaving the total balance in hand at present at Rs. 1,06,250-7-11. The dispensary was, on the 9th April last, removed to the new premises built for it in Hornby Road, by the late Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla. The report was adopted ; and the same committee was re-appointed for the ensuing year. Thanks were voted to the committee and the auditors, and to Dr. Ardasir Pestonjee Cama, the physician, and his assistants, Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra and Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadershah. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent, whose intelligence, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, has generally proved trustworthy, attributes the recent conflict between the Feroz Kohis and the Amir's troops, to the Russians. Emissaries of the latter have of late been frequently seen, he says, negotiating with the tribes on the frontier, and instigating them to wage war against the Amir.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co.' Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's mill premises, Tulsi Pipe Road, off Fergusson Road, Parel. Mr. Shamrao Vithal presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1890 was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their report for the year 1889-90—a year which marks the beginning of the active life of your mill. In submitting the audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account, your directors would request your attention to last year's report, in which it was stated that owing to the failure of the late Messrs. James Greaves and Company in providing the gearing they had contracted to supply, the working of the mill had to be delayed. This delay, extending as it did over the whole of the monsoon, when iron is so susceptible of rust, caused not only serious inconvenience, but involved the company in additional expenditure also. The mill was formally opened on the 2nd November, 1889, but owing to causes beyond control, it was not until January following that all the machinery could be got to work fairly, so that our operations may be said to have comprised only the second half of the year under report. It was unfortunate that we started in the midst of the depressing influences of a dear market as regards cotton, and an abnormally indifferent market as regards yarn. Nevertheless, it is very gratifying to your directors to be able to state for your information, that we have made excellent progress and that our mill has attained a firm basis. Our yarns are in good demand, and they go off our hands almost as soon as spun. Your affairs are under the management of Mr. J. F. Fernandez, one of our agents. A reference to the appended statements will show that the balance shown as "profits" at the close of the year, amounts to Rs. 19,519-0-4. We submit the following proposals for its disposal, for your consideration and sanction :—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 20 per share, equal to Rs. 40, or 4 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, Rs. 8,900 ; to be appropriated to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 3,800 ; to be appropriated to preliminary expenditure, Rs. 3,711-1-4 ; to be appropriated to reserve fund, Rs. 3,000 ; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 107-15 ; total Rs. 19,519-0-4. Your directors may, however, state that our profit would have been larger than what is represented by this amount, but for their having met a portion of the cost of additional (preparation) machinery ordered out from England, and other charges, out of our current income. Some explanation is needed in regard to item four on the credit side of the balance-sheet, viz., preliminary expenditure, Rs. 18,555-5-7 ; and item three in the enumeration in para. 5 above. This sum is composed of charges incurred on account of establishments, etc., employed from time to time at the mill while the machinery was being set up and before it could be got into proper working order. Your directors did not consider it right that the whole of it should be debited to the year under report, and they therefore determined upon spreading its payment over five years. They trust that this proceeding of theirs will receive your approval and sanction. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 7,92,600. The large amount standing against "interest on loans" is due to the debts incurred in 1889 for the completion of the mill buildings, owing to the subscribed capital having been exhausted. Messrs. Cursondas Vallabhdass and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy have resigned their seats in the board of directors. Prince Samatsingee has become disqualified from holding office, under clause 4 of sec. 98 of the memorandum and articles of association. Mr. Narandas Tulsidas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Your directors are of opinion that the number of directors on the board should be confined to five, and they request that appointments may be made to fill vacancies. Your directors regret to have to report the death in June last of Mr. Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker, one of their auditors. Under articles 143 of our memorandum of association they have filled up the vacancy by appointing Mr. Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar to it, and they now request your sanction to the appointment. The stock at the mill was examined and checked by the auditors. This extra work was not contemplated when they received their appointment in September 1889, and the directors would now beg to recommend that an allowance be sanctioned for the same.

Resolutions were then passed as follows :—

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, that the Directors' report, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and lass account for the year ending 30th June 1890, printed copies of which have already been circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read, and that they be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Subhrao Appajee Telung, seconded by Mr. J. W. Chattre, that a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, being equal to four per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital, be paid to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 1st August 1890, on and after the 11th day of the said month.

Proposed by Mr. Vasudev K. Mavlanker, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Mookand, that the meeting consider that in the present circumstances of the mill industry the number of directors on the board be limited, including the ex-officio director, to four, the minimum number, under section 91 of our memorandum and articles of association, and that accordingly no appointment be made to fill up the vacancies caused by resignation and non-attendance, for three consecutive months. Further that Mr. Narayendas Toolsidas, who retires by rotation, be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, seconded by Mr. Soondernath D. Khote, that the appointment of Mr. Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar as auditor, vice Mr. Nanabhoy Bhawanishunker, deceased, made by the directors, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Pandoorung Shamrao, seconded by Mr. Mahadaw Raghunath, that Messrs. Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha and Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar be and are hereby appointed auditors for 1890-91, ending 30th June 1891, for auditing the accounts of the company yearly or half-yearly, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each, inclusive of stock-taking. Further that the said auditors be each allowed Rs. 25 for their trouble in examining and checking stock on the 1st July 1890, on account of 1889-90.

Proposed by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Mookund, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The proceedings then terminated.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	9	6	4	15
Teheran	3	10	40	...	11
Suez	3	11	40	1	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd August, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	16	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·6

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... ... 79·1
2 p.m. ... ... 80·4
4 p.m. ... ... 79·6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Stella, 1,528 tons, Captain R Patridge, sailed on Saturday last for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Selene, 861 tons, Captain Pietro Maritti, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain P H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (6 July) via coast ports with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden via Karachi with a general cargo, and Mr Wright as cabin and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Ragoonath Sitaram as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co's. steam-ship Venetia, 1,609 tons, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Hongkong (12th July) with a general cargo.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steam-ship Umballa, 1,242 tons, under the command of Captain T. E. Gillett, which sailed from Bombay on the night of the 31st ultimo for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo, put back from sea on Saturday last on account of stress of weather, 70 miles off Bombay.

QUARANTINE NOTIFICATIONS.

"STRICT quarantine has been imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz in Egypt and all Red Sea Ports of Arabia."

"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz at Aden, Perim, Somali Coast, 31st July last. Following telegram received from British Consul at Jedda :—

"Cholera appeared at Muna, 28th instant, continues at Mecca."

"Quarantine also imposed at Alexandria on arrivals from Island Galesong, Dutch Indies."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. H. Balckow.	639	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Cy of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	H Cassum.
„ Manitoba	1386	Brickland	M	
„ Lacurdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Martimes and Co.
„ Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Stella	5428	Partridge	Q	C Edulji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
„ Bormida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiano
„ Gwalior	1602	Cole	6	P & O S N Co.
„ Selene	861	Maritti	8	A H Lloyd's & Co.
„ Yorkshire	2107	Henry	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ W. Hall	2680	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
„ Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Selene (s)	Maritti	Calcutta, July 29.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, July 11.
	Umballa (s)	Gillett	Put back from sea.
	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden, July 25.
	Venetia (s).	Gadd	Hongkong, July 12.
3	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Calcutta, July 6.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Glasgow, June 26.
	Inchmarlo (s)	Eno	Cardiff, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Asia (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, &c.
	Stella (s)	Patridge	Port Said.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Selene, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Mecca, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Turner, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Kasara s ....Heerington..Rangoon, July 26.
Madras s............Warington..Rangoon, July 21.
Argus s ....Corry ....Melbourne, June 15.
30 Khandalla s ....Alexander ..Bombay, July 11.
Angers s............Pinkham.....Batoum, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Saint Regulus and City of London.
July 30.—Steamers Pelican, Colaba and Patna, and ship Rhone.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
31 Scindia s .... Rangoon.
Clan Macpherson s..... .... Glasgow.
Lansdowne Tower s.. .... Cocanada.
Aug.
1 Clan Grant s............ .... Calcutta.
Hockheimer s .... Antwerp.

DEPARTURE.

July.
31 Palamcotta s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—278 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, H A Shirazi ; 250 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 57 bales wool, S Dossa ; 46 bales wool, T Sitaram ; 300 bales wool, G Toolseedes ; 329 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa ; 407 cwts myrabollams, H Rowjee ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Passia; 212 cwts coiryarn, P Govindjee ; 300 cwts mussoordhall, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—300 cwts nux vomica and 406 cwts ambahuldee, G Bharmul, 12½ cwts ramputree and 1,800 cwts nutmegs, R Sagun ; 8¼ cwts fishmaws, R Vairsey ; 15 cases furniture, &c., and 2 bales carpets, Watson and Co; 16 cwts bristles and 13½ cwts horse hairs, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 10 bales skin, H S H Jan Mahomed; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—4,000 cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—105 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, P F Talati ; 125 cwts onion, G Ramjee; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 63 cases opium, The P and O Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, C Ebram ; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 142 cwts bedelum, P F Talati; 25 bales twist, The Colaba Land Mills Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 25 cwts Khismiss, 225 ooplate, 45 cwts cloves, and 7 cwts genda horns, Yue Lun Ching ; 35 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—160 bales twist, C Ebram ; 50 bales twist, K Macaujee S and W Co.

Gwalior s—9 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 29th July :—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,25,145	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,89,622	„
Other Deposits	4,95,174	„
Post Bills	50,773	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,01,318	Dec.
Loans	8,42,756	„
Account of Credits	2,76,302	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	50,385	„
Cash at Head Office	14,01,531	„
Do. at Branches	2,22,240	„

THERE will shortly be an action filed in the Colombo law courts by a Sinhalese gentleman against a young widow of Colombo, suing her for Rs. 10,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Both the parties are well-to-do people. The gentleman had been engaged to the widow for nearly two years, when the lady's father objected to the marriage taking place.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Jones, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, off leave, from Poona.

August 2.

Carnezy, Lieut, Bo, Marine Batt, on duty, from Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No. 2891 Vol. J. Houlihan.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be riding drill for recruits on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 7 a. m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 4th August :—

1 The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—

Tuesday 5th, 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill.
Wednesday 6th, 9 p.m. }
Thursday 7th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill for recruits.
Friday 8th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 1st August, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

27th Regt (1st Belooch Bn) L I,—Lt E L C Berger, Offg Wg Officer, 21st Bo (Marine Bn), to be Wg Offir.

29th Regt (2nd Belooch) Bo I, Lt C O O Tanner, Wg Officer, 13th Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity.

With reference G O G, No 402 of 25th ultimo, Major C E Sawyer is posted to Bo Dt.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Comt Dept under the provisions of clause 78, I A C, 1883, as modified by clause 89, I A C, 1885 :—

Lt H H Harvest, attached to 53rd Fd Btty, RA, ; 2nd Lt C M C I Robertson, No 11 Batty Southern Dn, RA. ; Lt P H Cunningham, 1st Bo I Grs ; Lt E R Hartigan, 2nd Bo I (Grs).

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence: —1st Royal Fus—Major and Bt.-Colonel G Barton, CB, to remain in England in extension from 8th August to 7th September, 1890, on private affairs.

Capt E J Cooper to England for 182 days, on m. c.

Bo Vol R C—Capt and Pay-Mr A F Soundy to England from 3rd May to 10th September 1890, on p. a.

Army Vety Dept—Vety Surgn J A Meredith to England for 6 months on urgent p. a.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

308-90—In person—Vullee Hajee Ahmed vs Abdool Guffoor bin Jan Mahomed Banjee.

319-90—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Kasmani.

323-90—Shamrao P—Dewalibai vs Luxmidas Narotumdas and others.

324-90—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Runchordas Sunderjee vs Pathan Habib Khan Vulud Esmail Khan and others.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-90—Payne, G and S—Dadibai, daughter of Khan Mahomed, deceased, vs Hajee Mahomed bin Fakir Mahomed—Wadia and G—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodher Eswardas vs Essobai and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkison vs J L Kerston—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

184-89—Wadia and G—Pirozbai vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta—M E and H, and C B B and B.

683-89—Crawford, B B and B—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.

66-89—M H Khan—Hurkissondas Hurjeewandas vs Nurrotum Motiram.—Jefferson, B D and K.

54-90—Tyabji and D—Mayaram Hurrishunker vs Bapooji Rustomjee Mehta—Shamrao P.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.

112-90—Wadia and G—Kursondas Sorjee and another vs Gungabai—Payne, G and S.

135-90—Jefferson, B. D. and K—Lalchund Jusodanundun vs. C. A. Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.

601-89—D S Garud—Goolabai vs Nursingdas Bangad and others—Pestonjee and R.

116-89—T A Bland—H Dewhurst and another vs Tribhowan Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee and D.

534-89—In person—A pauper—Amroodin Gulam Russol vs Abdoolraw Husson Meya and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

168-90—Jefferson, B D and K—For pauper—Sowerimuthee Selvan Pilay vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardesir, H, and D.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdass Hurkissondass vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie, L and O. Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G, Payne, G and S. Valchand Ookerchand, assignee of A. Meifre and another, petitioners.

Defended New Long Causes.

272-90—Payne, G and S—Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Batliwalla and another vs Dewji Assa and others—Khunderao M, and in person.

138-90—Khunderao M—Goonjibai and others vs Rukhmabai and others—T A Bland and in person.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—50 cases school states, E Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—18 bales paper and 3 cases printing ink, Gango Vishnu Sricrishna.

Peninsular s—55 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 6 cases aniline dye, S Popat ; 7 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 60 drums varnish, L Soomsoodin ; 14 cases oilmenstores, Jamsetjee and Co ; 5 packages printing papers, H Abdoolally ; 150 boxes candles, S Hiptoola ; 4 packages stationery, Philips and Co; 7 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 13 packages medicine, N Mooljee and Co ; 60 casks beer, D Cowasjee ; 100 cases beer, Treacher and Co ; 60 cases claret, Eduljee Bazanjee ; 11 cases whisky, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—100 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.

Poseidon s—106 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood ; 23 bales printing paper, A A Rahim and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Locksley Hall s—51 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—80 boxes candles, C Allibhoy.

Niagara s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Peninsular s—13 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Trifels s—10 cases wine, Glade and Co.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has just published a long resolution summing up the why and wherefore of the administrative [illegible] which are now on the anvil of the Legislative Council. In it the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his acknowledgments to the Committee who threshed out the questions involved at Naini Tal last year ; and the detailed statements annexed show that taking one thing with another, the reforms to be carried out will entail no additional cost. The resolution adds that to consider the practical questions of providing accommodation for the new Commissioner and Judges, of the transfer of records, and of adjustment of the employment among the establishments to be reduced, a committee of secretaries had been constituted which will submit its report before November 1st.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·498	Calm	1	89·1	77·1	96	2·10	17·74	+4·19
Agra	29·559	N E	3	89·6	78·4	100	0·06	16·87	+1·55
Cawnpore	29·600	S E	5	87·5	78·6	91	0·55	28·84	...
Allahabad	29·602	S S E	2	88·0	79·1	87	..	32·03	+15·24
Jhansi	29·577	S S W	3	85·4	76·2	91	0·17	28·48	+9·12
Jacobabad	29·436	S E	3	106·4	81·6	63	..	1·59	–0·20
Kurrachee	29·580	W S W	23	90·2	78·7	82	..	2·95	–1·10
Ajmere	29·620	W	8	90·2	75·6	84	0·22	6·37	–1·95
Deesa	29·648	S	15	91·3	74·8	86	0·41	7·43	–5·82
Rajkote	29·686	W S W	14	84·9	73·7	91	0·25	7·81	–11·65
Neemuch	29·698	W S W	9	79·7	72·1	91	0·17	13·66	–1·61
Indore	29·688	S W	5	85·6	72·0	90	..	13·68	–3·47
Saugor	29·618	W S W	8	82·5	73·7	95	0·02	33·36	+10·93
Jubbulpur	29·654	W S W	4	84·5	74·6	97	0·01	20·85	–12·14
Hoshangabad	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Khandwa	29·705	W	11	87·2	71·7	91	..	9·95	–6·47
Raipur	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	29·678	W S W	9	87·2	74·1	87	...	25·36	–0·64
Amraoti	29·698	W S W	12	81·9	72·3	85	..	20·60	+1·67
Akola	29·719	N W	9	87·0	72·2	79	..	21·18	+3·63
Surat	29·743	S W	F	86·0	75·5	91	0·38	44·57	+19·48
Malegaon	29·747	W S W	11	82·4	72·1	79	0·21	6·63	–3·90
Bombay	29·790	W	21	82·0	74·0	90	2·65	48·98	–0·13
Poona	29·806	W	14	75·9	[illegible]	84	0·72	9·23	–2·36
Sholapore	29·738	S W	15	86·7	69·0	78	..	6·81	–3·60
Rutnagiri	29·838	S W	9	80·4	72·1	90	3·14	95·63	+29·22
Belgaum	29·841	W	5	70·8	64·8	95	0·48	29·60	+5·49
Goa	29·883	W	9	81·0	74·0	95	3·19	65·98	..
Karwar	29·886	S W	2	78·6	72·8	85	1·12	40·23	+12·80
Mangalore	29·924	S S E	1	76·3	70·4	85	0·45	63·0	–11·09
Calicut	29·925	S S E	4	79·2	71·4	9	0·47	56·87	–8·17
Cochin	29·934	Calm	L	82·3	72·6	84	0·51	39·94	–13·01
Bangalore	29·902	S W	10	76·2	62·9	85	0·02	7·25	–0·43
Secunderabad	29·778	W	17	83·7	69·3	77	..	14·48	+2·37
Masulipatam	29·734	N W	2	89·6	76·0	79	0·56	10·08	–1·11
Bellary	29·820	W	15	87·5	73·8	70	..	1·70	–1·89
Cuddapah	29·821	N W	...	89·0	75·8	66	..	8·49	+2·02
Madras	29·801	W	10	88·2	77·1	70	...	9·70	+3·09
Coimbatore	29·573	S W	7	85·9	70·3	83	..	0·69	–2·17
Trichinopoly	29·838	W	16	92·0	74·9	62	..	6·77	+3·64
Negapatam	29·836	S W	6	88·9	75·7	70	..	4·25	+0·71
Colombo, (1st)	29·951	W	7	84·0	77·0	69	0·02	5·26	–9·34

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a few unimportant local rises, the barometer has generally fallen over the whole country. The fall has been rapid in the Indus Valley, and moderate or slight in all the remaining places. There has been no important change in the general distribution of pressure, readings being very low in the Indus Valley, and very high in the extreme south. The baric gradients are very steep in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, and Rajputana, and are moderate over the remaining districts. The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression near Jhansi. The barometer reads below the normal average at Delhi, Agra and Jacobabad, and above it elsewhere. Winds are very unusual at Calicut, Mangalore, Deesa, Allahabad and Agra, but in all other parts of the country they blow from their usual monsoon directions. The force has been much above the average at Karachi, wind Deesa, Rajkot, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Sholapur, Poona, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, and Trichinopoly, and about average in several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Bombay, 22 miles at Secunderabad and Bellary, 20 at Poona, 18 at Karachi, 14 at Akola and Amraoti, 12 at Rajkot and Neemuch, and 10 at Sholapur, Ratnagari, Goa and Malegaon. The maximum temperature has generally risen in Sind, Rajputana, and also at Deesa, Indore, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Saugor, Nagpur and Akola, and has fallen in all other districts. The highest maximum was 106° at Jacobabad. Nights are on the whole generally cooler than usual in several places, but at Khandwa, Jubulpore, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere and Jacobabad they are moderately hot. The lowest temperature registered last night was 63° at Bangalore. Humidity remains very high, and the skies are almost overcast everywhere. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Goa (3·19"), Ratnagiri (3·14"), Bombay (2·65") and Delhi (2·10"), and at Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cochin Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Malegaon, Surat, Neemuch, Rajkot, Saugor, Jabalpore, Deesa, Ajmere, Agra and Cawnpore there have been light to moderate showers. The general weather conditions in the Arabian Sea (as would appear from the following report) are still very favourable, and as the barometer is falling over the greater part of India, more or less rain is generally to be expected. The isobars indicate that the weather to the westwards of Karwar in the Arabian Sea is squally and rather unsettled, and strong monsoon gales are probably blowing there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be rather weak, and on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay it slightly exceeds the average. The s. s. "Lord Londonderry," which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports to have experienced from the Gulf of Aden, to lat. 14° 38' N., long. 53° 19' E., at midnight on the 26, light to moderate west-south-westerly winds, moderate to high sea, cloudy sky, and hazy weather to lat. 16° 25' N., long. 60° 42' E., at midnight on the 28th, strong south-south-west winds with brisk steady gale, cloudy to overcast sky and very high sea ; to lat. 17° 33' N., long. 60° 32' E., at 8 a. m. on the 30th, fresh south-westerly winds, overcast sky, heavy dark passing clouds,, and high sea ; to arrival, moderate to fresh monsoon winds, overcast sky, heavy dark passing clouds, frequent light to moderate showers of rain and more moderate sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

The barometer has fallen in the coasts of the Peninsula, Arakan, and East Bengal, and has risen elsewhere ; briskly in the North-West Provinces and rapidly in Punjab, the distribution being practically unchanged. Slight depression in the east of the Central Provinces and of the Circars Coast. Low pressure area in the Punjab, and readings highest in the south of the Bay. North-easterly wind in Akyab and False Point and northerly wind at Gopalpore. Elsewhere normal monsoon directions prevail, the monsoon being strong in the West Coast and weak in the Bay. Temperature everywhere low for the season, and rain general, except in Lower Bengal, West Punjab, and the Carnatic. Meerut reports three inches ; and Agra, Bareilly, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Simla, and Secunderabad, over two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·721
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	516
Fall of Rain	2·49
Total fall during month	2·49
„ „ year	48·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd August	0·41

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Amir is evidently well satisfied with the manner in which General Gholam Haidar Charkhi, at Jellalabad, has administered military affairs in his absence, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, for he has sent a valuable Turcoman horse, of a strain rarely seen and highly valued in Afghanistan, to the General as a present. Gholam Haidar in return has sent to India for presents for the Amir, which he will take in person to Cabul, if they arrive early.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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JES McCAHE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above makers GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m.

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WANTED, a SECRETARY, knowing English, Marathi and accounts. Salary Rs. 30 to 45. Apply with certificates to CHAIRMAN, Kurla Municipality.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

CONTINUING its upward movement, Silver further advanced no less than 11-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, 51¼d. being quoted both by Reuter and private telegrams. An advance of ½ per cent. was also established in Rupee Securities in each denomination, at £82½ and £83½, respectively. A further recovery to the extent of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols at 96⅛; the market rate of discount on short London Bills, however, was ¼ per cent. higher than on Thursday, at 4¾ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unaltered at 4½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. Two lakhs more extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 7 19-32d., and the same amount on Calcutta, at 1s. 7 21-32d., were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday, the higher rate being 9-32d. above that obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday, and 13-32d. higher than the regular allotment rate of the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, is still given as 1s. 7d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 92¾; Exchange on London was slightly stiffer at fcs. 25·31½.

In General Produce, Wheat had become quiet, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. lower, at 7s. 3½d. per cental, ex-quay; while spot Soft Red had receded 1½d. from Reuter's last quotation, at 6s. 11d.; spot White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 11½d. per cental, ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was estimated at 2,030,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters above last week's figures. Linseed was quiet but steady at the previous quotations of 43s. 6d. for Bombay Seed on the spot and 43s. 3d. per quarter, to arrive, exquay. Arrival quotations for Rapeseed come unaltered at 50s. per quarter for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. for Cawnpore, ex-quay. The price of Cochin Cocoanut Oil had declined 10s., say to £33. The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with a quiet and irregular feeling, the total quantity sold having been only 510,000, out of the 750,000 skins put forward.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats steady; the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales inclusive of 1,000 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-American, however, remained at 6 11-16d.; and Surats were unchanged in value. American Arrivals are quoted at 6 37-64 for August deliveries and 6d. for August-September, the new quotation—for December-January—being 5 13-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. It is announced that there will be holidays in Liverpool until Wednesday.

The speculative demand for Cotton in Liverpool having subsided, business in that market during the week ending yesterday was upon a much smaller scale than in the previous week, the total Sales having been 21,000 bales less at 43,000 bales, of which only the customary proportion of 2,000 were sold on speculation. The amount forwarded to consumers, however, was 1,000 bales more, at 56,000 bales. The Imports were 10,000 bales heavier, at 34,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 24,000 bales; but it was 100,000 bales greater than at this time last year, and 190,000 bales heavier than in 1888. The Stock of Surats, owing to large Imports, had increased during the week by 20,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 257,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a falling off of 60,000 bales since the previous Friday; but of East Indian Cotton there were 15,000 bales more in sight. The comparison with the two previous years given below, however, continues to show a considerable increase in the present figures, owing to the much larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight, and without which a falling off would be shown in the total supply. A further advance of 1-16d. was established in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool during the week, making it 7-16d. above the rate ruling at this time last year, and 1 1-16d. higher than in 1888; the difference between American and Dhollera being now 2 1-16d. per lb.

For ready Mid.-Uplands 12¼ was still the price in New York yesterday; and Futures were also unaltered, at 11·01 cents for September, and 11·90 for August. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports had been heavier than last year's for the corresponding week, though only a third of those in 1888; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now show an increase this year of 246,000 bales, compared with last, and 248,000 bales as against the year before,—say about ⅓ of a million bales in each comparison. The quantity in sight is still given as 7,140,000 bales. To-day's message from New York makes the spot price, and the rate for September Futures unchanged; but Futures for August were three points higher, at 11·93 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	3,000	2,000	9,000
,, exports to U.K.	15,000	10,000	11,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	2,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,749,000	5,503,000	5,501,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,795,000	2,757,000	2,780,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,025,000	1,903,000	1,799,000
,, Stock in the Ports	70,000	116,000	178,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,320,000	1,147,160	1,186,010
,, ,, Surats	545,000	347,360	260,340

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Stock in Liverpool	745,000	645,300	555,610
,, London	15,000	22,000	16,000
American afloat	20,000	19,000	12,000
East Indian ,,	44,000	31,000	42,000
	824,000	717,300	625,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 11-16d.	6¼d.	5⅝d.
,, Good Dhollera	4⅝d.	4¾d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	2 1-16d.	1½d.	1 3-16d.

Rather more business has been transacted in our local Cotton Market to-day, the Sales having aggregated rather over 1,000 bales, more than half of which were of Westerns, at Rs. 180; and Dogras, at Rs. 181; the balance having consisted of Nugger, at Rs. 172-5; Khangaum, at Rs. 172; Wadwan, at Rs. 169; and Bhagalcote, at Rs. 168-70 per candy. The tone of the Market has continued to be quiet, and prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT.—There has been less firmness apparent in this market to-day, and business has been upon a small scale; but the feeling may still be called steady, and dealers have been asking previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS are dull in tone and neglected by shippers, hardly any fresh transactions having transpired to-day; but quotations for all kinds are given as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	319	bales.
Wheat	6,205	cwt.
Linseed	772	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, supported by the further material advance in the price of Silver noted above, opened at 3 32d. above yesterday's final quotations both for Bank and Private Paper; and a further rise of 1-16d. was soon established in a firm market, which was maintained to the close, business having been done in Bank Demand for this month's delivery at 1s. 7⅝d.; for September, at 1s. 7 21-32d.; and for October and forward at 1s. 7 11-16d.; closing rates for ready business being:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	2·10½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in face of the further rise in Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, has had a smart drop here to-day, Four per cents. having declined about ½ per cent. both for Money and Account, at 102⅛, and 102, respectively; and though lower rates were named at one time, these became the quotations again at closing. The nominal sale for 4½ per cent. Paper has been put down to 103½.

SHARES have been a very quiet market, hardly any fresh business having been done on any line; and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Alliance; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Munmar Press shares, at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BREWIN—July 26, at Chinchpoogly Hill, Bombay, the wife of Fred. C. Brewin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—At Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of C H B Burlton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
CHISHOLM—July 28, at Quilon, the wife of E C Chisholm, of a daughter.
POWER—July 29, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of G F T Power, Cs. of a daughter.
SMITH—July 27, at Dowleshwaram, Godavari, the wife of C Mitford Smith, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
SUTHERLAND—July 29, at "The Parsonage," Mussoorie, the wife of Walter Sutherland, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WOODWARD—July 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, after a long and painful illness, James Alfred Woodward, of the Mocha Estate, Polli Betta, South Coorg.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890.

MR. EDWARD E. OLIVER'S "Across the Border" gives a most interesting account of the tribes on our North-Eastern Frontier, from the sea to the Black Mountain. It is illustrated by Mr. Kipling, and accompanied by a splendid map of such large dimensions that it will overspread the greater part of a good-sized dinner table. Mr. Oliver is a strong advocate of a forward policy on the border, which he argues is advisable both for our own interests and also for the sake of the mountain tribes, who have much to gain and little to lose by being absorbed into the British Indian Empire. The contrast between the borderers who have come under British influence and those who still remain beyond it is, he remarks, almost startling. "The one is so obviously sleek and comfortable, has generally a decent suit, a good mare—all the four legs—is well to do, and can afford to appear prosperous. His villages are thriving and populous. The other is lean, hungry, living from hand to mouth; his dress a few dirty rags or tattered sheepskin; in constant anxiety for his life, his crops, and his cattle, which he can seldom call his own. His house is often a round tower in the field, entered by a ladder, which he draws up after him." Of course, the tribesmen lose the profits derived from raiding, which were distributed according to strict distributive justice, a fifth of the whole going to the chief, one share to a footman, two shares to a horseman, and half a share extra for the possessor of a gun. But then raiding was a perilous and exhausting manner of earning a livelihood. Fryer describes how the members of a raiding party have to travel long distances by night, and lie concealed by day. Half-starved and worn out with fatigue they have no food but what flour they can carry with them, which they dare not light a fire to bake, and they often fall into the clutches of those whom they intend to despoil. Add to this the fact that those who raid are liable in their turn to be raided upon, and we have a lively idea of the disadvantages of living under Rob Roy's good old rule, that those should take who have the power, and those should keep who can. It is therefore much better for the wild mountaineers of the borders to become subject to British power, if we look to their own interest. Mr. Oliver is strongly of opinion that it is much better not only for them but also for us that we should extend our rule over them, so as to secure as much as possible of their country as recruiting grounds for our native army, and to strengthen our strategic position by holding advanced posts beyond our present frontier. Into this vexed military question we do not intend to enter at present. It has often been discussed before with strong arguments on both sides of the question, and we prefer rather to follow Mr. Oliver in his lively and instructive description of the manners and customs of the border tribes, whom he would like to see embraced in the capacious arms of the British Empire.

The number of the divisions and sub-divisions of the border tribes is something enormous. They may however for convenience be roughly divided into Biloches and Pathans. The Biloches are the inhabitants of the rugged mountainous country between Sind and Persia. The term Pathan may be applied to all the tribes farther up the Indus who speak Pushtoo, including the Afghans. Among the many resemblances that prevail among the borderers it is not easy to make any generalisations to distinguish the Biloches and Pathans. It is, however, remarked that the Biloches are inclined to monarchy and aristocracy, while the Pathan tribes are governed by democratic councils. Sir Charles Macgregor also makes a distinction between their prowess in battle. The style of fighting of the Biloches, he says, is "peculiar and much more deadly than that of their neighbours, the Pathans. The Biloche dismounts and pickets his mare, and then enters the *melee*, sword and shield in hand, while the Pathan engages with his match-lock from a distance, if possible under cover, and seldom closes with his adversary." In most other respects, however, the Biloche and the Pathan seem closely to resemble each other, the character and manners and customs of both being in many respects similar to those of the borderers who harried each other in the debateable land between England and Scotland, and of the Scotch Highlanders, before Culloden deprived them of the power of fighting among themselves and preying upon their more peaceful lowland neighbours. Indeed it is difficult in speaking of the Indian border tribes to refrain from continually quoting Scott, as again and again Waverley, the Lady of the Lake, and the Lay of the Last Minstrel, are recalled to our memory by the exploits and adventures of Biloche and Pathan tribesmen. Although in their independent state they regard cattle-lifting and thieving generally as the natural employment of men of spirit, they are not destitute of their own ideas of honour and honesty, however perverted those ideas may be. When a Biloche has given a ring or token as a receipt for black-mail, he feels bound in honour to exact vengeance from any one who disregards the pledge. A story is told of a Turi Chief, who gave his cap as a token to a caravan, and hearing that the caravan, in spite of his safe conduct, had been plundered, sacrificed his life in a bold attempt to avenge the insult. When the Pathan enlists, he is faithful to his salt, and will even fight against his own tribe, should he be required to do so. His chief peculiarity is that he must occasionally get leave, not to visit his friends, but to murder any private enemy with whom he happens to have a blood feud. An uncle and a nephew, Mauladin Khan and Isa Khan, fought for many years in the same regiment. They were known to have a blood feud, and therefore were never allowed to take leave at the same time. At last new officers came, and they both got leave to absent themselves together. The result was what was expected by those who knew of the feud. Isa Khan returned alone, and it was an open secret that he had shot his uncle. A Jemadar in the 1st Punjab Infantry sacrificed the fruits of his fifteen years' service in order to have the privilege of killing his enemy. He took four months' leave and the best of rifles, but the man he wanted did not turn up until three weeks after his leave had expired. So he waited and shot him, and returning to his regiment was surprised to find that his name was struck off the rolls for absence without leave. Many such stories are told round the camp fires of our frontier force. Some of the tribesmen have an Arabian respect for the virtue of hospitality, not without the same limitations as characterise Arabian hosts in their idea of the duty. The Afridi, who is described by Macgregor as "a ruthless cowardly robber, a cold-blooded treacherous murderer," will sacrifice his life for the guest who has taken shelter under his roof. But that same guest, as soon as he leaves the Afridi's house and lands, may expect to find his former hospitable host plotting against his life. Not much chivalry is shown to the fair sex among the Pathans. In the curiously precise tariff of fines for blood prevalent among the Waziris you are required to pay for the killing of a man Rs. 1,300, half in cash and half in goods, including two girls at Rs. 100 each. For the privilege of taking a woman's life you need only pay Rs. 650 and a silk scarf worth Rs. 50. Instead of the bride bringing a dowry to her husband the practice is for the bridegroom to pay a so-called dowry to the bride's father, ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 among the Waziris. This practically amounts to purchasing a wife as one would purchase a horse or an ox. In other tribes higher prices are paid for wives. A Ghilzai costs more than a Waziri wife, and a handsome Afridi woman may run up to as much as Rs. 1,000. Their marriage ceremonies are very unceremonious. It is interesting to find in Central Asia, as all over the world, that one of the chief features in a wedding is an imitation of the old practice of carrying off wives by force, a practice commemorated in Rome by the tradition of the rape of the Sabine women. When a Waziri has paid his Rs. 60 or Rs. 100 to the bride's father, he provides a feast in the bride's village. In the evening the bride-groom's party arrives and, after making a feigned attack on the village with sticks and stones, joins in the festivities provided. In the morning the bride is mounted on an ox or an ass and carried off, while the bridegroom, strange to say, instead of accompanying his newly-wedded wife, remains behind for a day or two with the bride's parents. A Waziri woman has always the right of proposing, which is only allowed to her less fortunate European sisters, in leap year. If she has fixed her mind on a particular husband "she makes known her fancy by sending the village drummer to pin a handkerchief on the favoured one's cap with a hair pin. The drummer watches his opportunity, and does this in a public place, when the swain has to marry the lady if he can pay her price to the father."

On the north of the Indus Mahomedanism is overloaded with a vast amount of superstition. The borderers have implicit belief in miracles, charms, and omens. They have an immense number of shrines to which they have recourse, when they wish for offspring for themselves or their cattle, or want to be cured of snake-bite, love, or the toothache. These shrines are sanctified by their connection with saints of local repute. A holy mullah sitting on a rock between Kohat and the Indus was asked to cure a follower's toothache. He prescribed some powder from the rock on which he sat. The efficacy of the cure was blazoned abroad through the land till the rock was scraped away down to the ground and eventually two or three feet under the ground. Another saint of the Indus was less beneficent and more selfish in the exercise of his miraculous power. An "abstracted and accomplished devotee" called Shams begged his bread in Mooltan, and played a scurvy trick on the city that supplied him, perhaps insufficiently, with alms. For, one day, wishing to cook a fish he called upon the sun to come down and roast it for him. The sun obligingly complied and from that date has always been in the habit of coming nearer to Mooltan than any other spot on the surface of the globe. This is the reason why Mooltan is such a horribly hot place. The story must be true, for Mr. Kipling gives a picture of the whole transaction copied from a Punjab lithograph. Another facsimile of a Punjab lithograph represents a female Leander swimming across the Indus to meet her lover who sits on the bank playing alluring strains on his reed-pipe. Many a night, according to the story, she swam the broad river supported by a pitcher. But at last her mother-in-law secretly substituted in the place of the faithful pitcher that had so often borne her across the stream an unbaked jar, which burst in the middle of the water. Songs are still sung in praise of the fair but frail Sohni, who thus was drowned for love. Whether a shrine was erected in her honour, we do not know. Some at any rate of the shrines near the Indus are consecrated to women. Such is tomb of Sassui, a woman so beautiful that "every one who saw her wished she was his own, and wherever she seated herself men crowded round her like the cluster of the Pleiades." To her too, as to Sohani, love brought sudden death. To escape the importunities of a goat-herd she prayed heaven to allow her to sink beneath the earth. Her prayer was granted, and her beloved but not very faithful Panhu was allowed presently to join her there. Their tombs in the Pubb Hills between Karachi and Lus-Bela are visited by many pilgrims of both sexes, who are sometimes rewarded by visions of the lovers entombed beneath. In such cases, as is in accordance with the fitness of things, the beautiful Sassui reveals herself to the male pilgrims, her handsome lover to those of the other sex.

THE Chamber of Commerce have shown commendable solicitude for the public convenience in urging upon the Port Trust the construction of landing stages in the Bombay harbour. The idea of the Chamber is that one stage should be constructed in the neighbourhood of Carnac Bunder for the accommodation of the ferry and coasting traffic, and another off the Apollo Bunder for passengers departing and arriving by ocean-going steamers. Some such provision is a necessary incident in the growth of the traffic of the port of Bombay. Each year the number of passengers shows a considerable increase, and the growing inclination of the travelling public in Europe to visit India prepares us for an even greater extension of the traffic. The calculation is that, pilgrims and troops apart, not far short of seven lakhs of passengers come and go every year. The comfort and convenience of so considerable a number is a matter of public concern. But at present Mazagon Bunder is the only covered landing place in Bombay, and it is about as inconveniently situated as can well be. The natural point of embarkation and debarkation for ocean-going steamers is the Apollo Bunder, and it is there that the principal provision should be made. The Liverpool landing-stage will serve as a model in most respects for the purpose in view, and the stability of that well-known structure during seas scarcely less heavy than those which we are accustomed to here in the monsoon gives reasonable assurance that a landing stage at the Apollo Bunder would be of service all the year round. On that point, however, it would be easy for the Port Trust to satisfy themselves before coming to a decision on the project. The suggestions which the Chamber have made to the Trustees have, we understand, been carefully thought out, and the Committee have gone into some detail in unfolding their plans. Generally speaking the idea is to have a covered landing stage, with a deck of a height adapted for the largest-sized tenders or launches, provided with easily adjustable swinging gangways and connected with the Bunder by two covered swing bridges which would adapt themselves to the rise and fall of the tide. By this means the now tedious process of going on board and landing would be considerably accelerated, and it would be as easy to disembark from a P. and O. steamer as it now is to alight from a railway train. When this plan is carried out,—as carried out it surely will be sooner or later—we shall all wonder why covered ways were provided for railway passengers so long before they were thought of as necessary to the convenience of people journeying by sea.

THE Bombay East Indian Association, who have just issued a report upon what they have been doing since their incorporation in the Jubilee year, may be congratulated upon everything in their record except the name they have chosen for themselves. It may be said that this is a matter of taste. But that is hardly so, for however free the Association may be to call itself by the name that it prefers, it cannot get rid of invariable usage, and invariable usage attaches the name of "East Indian" to a community which is ethnically quite distinct from the worthy and intelligent people out of whom this Society has been formed. The term "East Indian" has not been in as frequent use on this side of India as it is in Madras, but wherever it has been used, it has been invariably applied to people of mixed European and Indian descent. Colonel Yule, in his "Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words" shows that Eurasian and East Indian are convertible terms, the former, as he says, being more precise than the latter. The explanation of this strangely inappropriate choice of a name, we believe, is that those who formed the Association wished to emphasise the fact that they are British Indians and not Portuguese Indians. But the distinction might have been as easily indicated by taking a name which would describe what the members are and not what they are not. They are not East Indians, and they are Native Catholics; and people warmly in sympathy with the objects of the Society as a whole inform us that the selection of a name so strangely out of correspondence with the racial derivation of its members prevents many from joining it simply because they do not like to be called by a misleading designation. The Association is still young, and perhaps it is not too late for its members to reconsider so interesting a question as whether they are calling themselves by their right name. Evidently there is much life in the Association and a creditable desire to promote the intellectual and social interests of the Native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein. Three English schools have already been started under its auspices, and steps are being taken for the establishment of others. The "Padroado" question, of course, has not been absent from the mind of the Association, and in dealing with this the members have shown plainly enough where the line of cleavage runs between them and the Goanese Catholics. But the tendency just now is not to unnecessarily accentuate points of difference within the Catholic communion. Whatever solution of this problem may ultimately be arrived at, prolonged controversy on the subject in India cannot tend to the advantage of either side.

ANOTHER step was taken on Saturday in the movement for providing for homeless lepers. A working committee was formed, sub-committees were nominated for the purpose of raising funds, and it was resolved to appeal to Government and the Municipality to undertake the maintenance of the Home when constructed. The instruction to the committee to appeal to the Mofussil as well as to Bombay for funds, appropriately recognises the fact that a considerable portion of the leper population of this city are immigrants, and that in providing for them Bombay will be relieving other places of a charge that properly belongs to them. The appeal to Government ought to be assured beforehand of a favourable reception. It is something more than a work of local beneficence to provide a home for people, many of whom come from a distance, and who, if the principle of the English poor-law were applicable in India, would be made chargeable to their place of origin. Government, it may be hoped, will recognize, therefore, the claim that the institution has upon provincial funds.

A MEETING of the Homeless Lepers Fund Committee was held in the Municipal Offices on Saturday, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presiding, when sub-committees were appointed to collect funds. A working committee was also appointed to select and acquire a site to erect a building, and generally to administer all funds that may be collected, accounts being published from time to time by the honorary secretaries and treasurers and sent to the newspapers for insertion. It was also agreed to appeal to Government and to the Corporation to undertake the maintenance of the proposed Lepers' Home or Asylum.

THE three men convicted of the murder at Clarke Road were executed at the Common Jail, Oomercarry, on Saturday morning.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, Minister of Baroda, has been elected a life-member of the Bombay Art Society.

NEWS from Cabul informs the Lahore paper that it is rumoured there that immediately after the Amir had settled himself, the postponed Afghan Mission will come to visit him from India.

THE rest of the Afghan regiments which were sent to Turkestan at the time of Ishak Khan's revolt have been ordered to return. This, in the opinion of the Punjab paper, is another token of the complete restoration of the Amir's authority in Afghan Turkestan. The Amir himself was accompanied on his return by a following of 16,000 persons, civil and military.

A TERRIBLE quarrel between the Czar and one of his brothers is reported in several papers in Vienna and Budapest. A Vienna correspondent tells us that the *Tagblatt* has a letter from St. Petersburg, which is of earlier date than the news of the quarrel, and states that the Grand Duke Alexis, who is in the navy, explained to his brother what disorder, waste, and riotousness there were in the Russian Navy, and asked him to take the reform into his own hands. He insisted so violently that the Czar turned his back upon him and dismissed him without saying farewell. The affair was heard of in different circles, and the bad feeling between the two brothers is the subject of much excited talk.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

AN ANTI-SLAVERY DECREE AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 2.

The Sultan of Zanzibar yesterday issued a proclamation, which was extensively placarded throughout the city, abolishing slavery in his Highness's dominions.

The issue of the decree has created great sensation.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A Buenos Ayres telegram to hand to-day states that a movement is afoot to coerce Dr. Celman to resign the presidency of the Republic.

EXTENSIVE QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Turkey has imposed quarantine at all ports of periods ranging from ten to fifteen days on arrivals from Red Sea and Mediterranean ports.

THE DEATH OF MRS. MARSHALL HALL.

Dr. Laermanns, charged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday with causing the death of Mrs. Marshall Hall through an illegal operation, was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN BELGIUM.

The Emperor Willam arrived at Ostend yesterday, and was received by all the important diplomatic, naval, and military officials. The reception accorded the Kaiser by the public, however, was undemonstrative.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that it was not intended to discontinue the laying of metre gauge railways in India, or to convert those now existing into broad gauge.

THE SHIRE RIVER DISPUTE.

. Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that the Portuguese Government had ordered the severe punishment of those parties guilty of the seizure of the African Lakes Company's steamer on the Shirè River.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.

The Armenian Patriarch has resigned owing to the Sultan ignoring his memorials regarding the grievances of the Armenians.

RAILWAY TO OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

For a considerable time the scheme for making railway to Ooty has been hanging fire as Government declined to sanction the undertaking until the necessary capital had been subscribed. In consequence of recent correspondence Government now admits that the capital has been subscribed and work will now proceed.

SLAVE TRADE IN BURMA.

Government has called for reports on Slave Trade with Burma.

FREE TRANSPORT FOR BAGGAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

All men enlisted in the Bengal Army after the 1st October will receive free transport for baggage instead of marching batta.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PROGRAMME.

The Commander-in-Chief will visit the camps-of-exercise in Bombay and Madras during the cold weather. He will also attend the Attock camp and the Meerut rifle meeting.

HEAVY RAINS.

The heavy rains at Naini Tal have rendered the Hill Roads almost impassable.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Gorukpur, says fifty-two inches of rain have fallen there this year already. Very great damage has been done.

THE JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

A compromise having failed, the fourteen accused in the Jain defamation case appeared before the Magistrate yesterday. Two apologised and were discharged; the rest, represented by counsel having elected to be tried, the case was postponed to Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following further notifications appear in the *Gazette of India* :—

Home Department.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 2nd August as the day on which the Petroleum Act will come into force, and to prescribe a form of certificate.

Finance Department.—The services of Mr. F. C. Brewin, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Marine Department during the absence of Mr. Place.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 25th July, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera......................	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes....	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. „	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver..............................	51½d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	7,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	34,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	25,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton......	745,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	257,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London...	15,000	„

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19th JULY.

The P. and O. co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 19th July, arrived in harbour at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF GOA.

A correspondent sends us the following translation of an article, which appeared in the last number of the weekly local journal, *Horas Vagas* :—

"Where are the prophets who anticipated honey and milk from the railway company and the 10 per cent. predial taxes, asks our colleague, the *Goatma*, and the entire press of the country join chorus with him, in deploring in most sorrowful tones, the economic condition of that unhappy country.

In 1887, we had in the *Conviccao* foretold the disastrous consequence, which would follow from the railway to Mormugoa, and of the reform in our tributary system. We were then called the evil prophet, the Cassandra, destined to be disbelieved by the optimists of those times. But only a few years have been necessary to dissipate any dreams which might have been entertained in regard to those measures. The country is now on the verge of bankruptcy, and so to say, is hypothecated to the English, who now refuse to renew the treaty, unless they are allowed to have their own tribunals for the decision of questions affecting the contraband of salt.

The situation is really a very grave one. A railway purchased, at a yearly cost of 8 to 9 lakhs of rupees, in the shape of interest, to accelerate commercial movement, which does not exist; a harbour requiring enormous expenditure to shelter mercantile vessels which never come; old taxes substituted by a series of new taxes, which knock off the hair and skin of the contributors; industry in the most complete state of stagnation; the plough almost abandoned for want of manure; salt and spirits, two articles of the first necessity, risen incredibly in price, and along with them all articles of consumption; property depreciated; and emigration on the increase.

Such is the picture of our unfortunate country It is not easy to extricate ourselves from this situation, and the only remedy which occurs to us is the nonremoval of the contract which has cost us so dearly, and to guarantee the payment of the interest due and to railway company without recourse to British subsidy.

Cannot a Government, which realizes 9 lakhs of rupees from Abkari alone, do without the contribution of the 4 lakhs of rupees, which the British Government gives us in order to have the country in its grasp? All fears of another railway at Karwar must by this time have ceased to create uneasiness in the minds of our coast citizens, for we notice that even without this competition our traffic is *nil*. We have nothing to report because the country produces nothing. Our exportation only consists of men and women, who are running away from a country infested with fiscal *pindaris*.

Government should take measures to emancipate itself from British guardianship, and take boldly upon its own shoulders the liability arising from the construction of the railway, remove the difficulties which exist in the collection of taxes, entrusting the task to clerks of the village communities at a certain percentage; do away with the 10 per cent. tax on industry and incomes so as to facilitate monetary transactions, which are the nucleus of every industry, and give all possible impulse to the agriculture of the country Only by these means, it will succeed in extricating itself from the unfortunate position in which it is now in.

EXECUTION OF THE CLARKE ROAD MURDERERS.

Cassum Fakroodin, Mahomed Hoosein Alisaheb, and Pandu Mankujee, who were convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of murdering a Hindoo, named Raghunath Moroba, on the 25th May last, and were sentenced by Mr. Justice Farran to be hanged, were executed on Saturday morning on the gallows, erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, in presence of a large crowd of spectators. The circumstances under which the murder of the lad, Ragunath Moroba, was committed, must be in the recollection of our readers. Since the three men were condemned to death a petition was forwarded on their behalf by their friends and relatives to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council praying for a reprieve, but after a full consideration of the circumstances of their case, the Governor-in-Council passed a resolution which stated, that the petitioners should be informed that the Governor-in-Council could find no circumstances which extenuate the guilt of any of them, and that Government would not interfere with the sentences passed upon them; and that the law must take its course. This resolution was forwarded through the Sheriff of Bombay to the jail authorities on Friday last, and accordingly Saturday was fixed for the execution of the three condemned men. During their incarceration the two Mahomedan convicts appeared to be entirely regardless of their fate, and partook of their meals regularly, not caring to have any of their Cazees or spiritual advisers to prepare them for death, although their wives and children paid them frequent visits, requesting them to do so. The condemned convict Pandu, on the contrary, suffered much from his position, and fear caused him to grow weaker day by day. His wife after the sentence became very ill, so much so that she was unable to pay her husband any visits during his incarceration. Pandu was, however, visited by his three children, which visits appeared to have some consolation to their aged father. Half an hour before the time fixed for their execution, the three condemned men were visited by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, accompanied by his interpreter at their respective cells, and were each informed to prepare themselves for death, as they had but half an hour left to themselves. The condemned Hindoo remained mute, while the two Mahomedans indignantly replied, that their fate (*nussib*) was sealed. At half-past 7 o'clock in the morning the three men were pinioned and brought out of their cells to the jail-yard, when the death-warrant was read by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, Criminal Side, and interpreted to the prisoner, in the presence of Dr. R. Baker, the Jail Surgeon, jail officials, and the representatives of the press. The Government Resolution in reply to their petition was also read. The prisoners were then asked whether they had anything to say, when they replied in the negative. They were then marched off to the gallows, which the two Mahomedans ascended with firm steps, but the Hindoo trembled violently, and had to be assisted up the gallows. On reaching the gallows the Mahomedans commenced repeating in a low voice the name of Allah, while the Hindoo was muttering "*Ram*," *Ram*." The ropes were at once placed around each of their neck by the hangmen, Bagoo Bewah and Rama, the latter specially called from the Tannah Jail: the caps were drawn over their faces, and on a sign from Mr. Mackenzie the latch was drawn, and they were launched into eternity. The bodies after hanging on the gallows for an hour, and life being pronounced extinct by the Jail Surgeon, were lowered and handed over to their respective relatives, who conveyed the Hindoo for cremation to the Sonapore burning-ground, and the two Mahomedans to the burial ground at Sonapore, accompanied by an escort of police.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VILLAGE OF VERKUNDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A correspondent, writing from Damaun in your to-day's issue with regard to the suit brought by me against Ratanbai, widow of the late Dadabhoy Mody, makes a false and erroneous statement, when he says that the village of Verkunda was granted to my uncle by the late King of Portugal. As a matter of fact, the village was granted to my grandfather Shapurjee Mody and by virtue of the agreement entered into, between my father Manockjee, on one hand, and Dadabhoy Mody and his wife Ratanbai on the other, I am entitled to the village of Verkunda. The suit referred to by your correspondent is about a different matter altogether. I may add that I am one of the proprietors of the Apollo Hotel, and not the manager as your correspondent is pleased to designate me.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 2. H. MANOCKJEE.

It looks very much as if Iceland would before long become completely depopulated, owing to the strong tide of emigration to America. The Icelandic colony in Manitoba, which owes its foundation—the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* believes—to Lord Dufferin, who was well acquainted with Iceland before he became Viceroy of Canada, has been a great success. The severe winters seem mild to the hardy Scandinavians, who are far more prosperous than in their native land, and constantly urge their friends at home to come over. The result is that, whereas in 1885 the population of the island was 71,613, in 1888, the last year for which there are any statistics, it had sunk to 69,224.

THE HOMELESS LEPER FUND.

A meeting of the general committee of the Homeless Leper Fund was held on Saturday at the Municipal Offices, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., presiding. There were also present the Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., Dr. T. S. Weir, Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, H. W. Uloth, H. W. Barrow; Father Biscoe, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban; the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. Damodhur Thakersey Mulji, M. N. Banaji, Amirudin Tyebji, Janardhan Gopal, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, M. B. Barbhaya, S. N. Cooper, Damodar Tapidas, Hasumbhoy Visram, Rahimtula Khairaj, &c., &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—You have been called together to-day in order that form may be given to the general conclusions which were arrived at last Saturday. You will probably agree with me that we are too large a body to undertake executive action, and that we had better appoint a working committee for that purpose, who, in conjunction with the already nominated secretaries, will be capable of effecting the ends we have in view, and will be willing and able to attend to the numerous details which require attention. The general committee must, of course, be called together from time to time, and you will see from the newspapers, in which the accounts and expenditure will be periodically published, what the progress of the work is. The names of the working committee, which will be laid before you, will be a sufficient guarantee to us all that whatever is done will be done in a business-like manner, and I hope you will see your way to accepting them. Some amendments and additions have to be made, as might naturally be expected, in the list of the general committee. One of the proposals, which will be submitted to you, and in which I think you will concur, is that the residents of the mofussil should be appealed to to further, by subscriptions, the present good object. In the chief centres of population outside Bombay, no doubt, local committees will be formed, but if the gentlemen there assisting us prefer to be incorporated in our list of vice-presidents and secretaries, of course, we shall be very glad to have them there, and, I take it, we had better give the working committee a general power in that behalf, both out of and in Bombay. With these remarks I will ask you, gentlemen, to proceed to business, and I, therefore, call on the Hon. Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., to move the first resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia moved "That the honorary secretaries be also appointed honorary treasurers." It was, he said, quite proper and appropriate that the honorary secretaries should also be honorary treasurers so as to facilitate the business of the committee.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker proposed "That the following sub-committees be appointed to raise funds:—(*a*) Messrs. Damodhar Thakersey Mulji, Damhodhar Tapidas, Ghellabhai Haridas, Chaturbhooj Morarjee, Vrizbhukandas Atmaram, and Ellapa Balaram; (*b*) Messrs. Darasha R. Chichgar, Byramjee N. Sirvai, N. R. Ranina, J. B. Murzban, K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; (*c*) Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Abdulla Lalji, and Peeroo Mahomed; (*d*) Messrs. Ebrahim Nurudin, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Shaik Adam Usufali, and Heptula Shaik Adam; (*e*) Messrs. Haji Suleiman Abdul Wahab, Haji Sahaboo Sidick, Haji Janmahomed Jusab, Haji Hasan Nurani, Haji Suthar H. Oomer, Adam Ismail, Haji Cassim Jusub, and Haji Yusuf Mahomed Suleiman." The sub-committees, Mr. Javerilal said, consisted of influential men, representing the different sections of the native community. They must have observed that the sub-committees were so arranged as that the members of each of those sub-committees would have to work among the particular section of the native community to which they belonged. He had no doubt that the several sub-committees would move and work among the well-to-do classes, who were all agreed as to the immediate necessity of providing relief for suffering humanity.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban proposed "That the following gentlemen constitute the working committee:—Chairman—the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; members—the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E.; the Ven'ble Archdeacon Lewis; Brigadier-General Thornton; Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, Fazulbhoy Visram, Darasha R. Chichgar; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Damodhar Thakersey Mulji, A. M. Dharamsi; Dr. J. P. Barry, and the honorary secretaries." Mr. Murzban said that in order to carry out such a large scheme they wanted a certain number of energetic gentlemen, and he had no doubt that the names he had just read before the meeting would meet with their approval.

Mr. Amirudin Tyebji having seconded the proposition, it was carried amidst applause.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani proposed "That the working committee, or members delegated by them, have power to select and acquire a site to erect a building, and generally to administer all funds that may be collected; accounts being published from time to time by the honorary secretaries and treasurers and sent to the newspapers for insertion." The principal business, he said, was to select a site, about which the committee would have to act very carefully, both in the interest of those unfortunate sufferers as well as the health and safety of the population of this great city.

Rai Bahadoor Luchmonasing having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mulji proposed "That the honorary secretaries be requested to appeal for subscriptions to all parts of the mofussil, and to request gentlemen in large centres outside Bombay to organise committees for the pupose of raising them."

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, in seconding the proposition, observed that it was necessary that the honorary secretaries should not only confine their indefatigable labours to the town of Bombay, but that they should extend their efforts beyond its limits, requesting gentlemen residing in the different parts of the presidency, to form themselves into committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions.

The proposition was then agreed to.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon Lewis proposed "That Government and the Municipal Corporation be appealed to to undertake the maintenance of the proposed Lepers' Home or Asylum." He said that he imagined from the wording of the resolution that it was the intention of the committee to collect funds only for the purpose of building a Lepers' Home or Asylum, and that the maintenance of that institution was to be undertaken by the Government and the Municipality. He was not able to be present at the meeting held on Saturday last at the bungalow of Sir D. M. Petit, but he could gather from Mr. Justice Telang's speech, reported in the papers, that it was considered right that a certain amount of public money should be devoted towards the maintenance of the Lepers' Asylum. However right it might be for them to provide an asylum, it should scarcely be expected that they could support the lepers from year to year. He wished to know whether the committee, selected to look about for a proper site, would make an application to Government for the gift of a site, as was done in the case of schools, and also whether there was any likelihood of the Government being ready to make a proportionate grant from imperial revenues towards the subscriptions raised for the erection of an asylum by the inhabitants of this city.

Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. H. A. Acworth observed that expressing his own opinion, if anything was to be done to relieve the city of the existing immediate nuisance, the only possible way of doing it was to appeal to the public in the way they were doing for public charity. It was not to be reasonably expected that either Government or Corporation—and he had no right to answer for either of these bodies—pending the erection of a home or asylum at Trombay, to which lepers would ultimately be sent, would supply the want they were now trying to supply. His belief was that the citizens generally were determined that the existing nuisance ought not to be allowed to continue, and that the lepers should no longer be allowed to exist in their present miserable condition. He believed it was altogether hopeless to expect from either the Government or the Corporation funds immediately necessary for building anything like a proper accommodation for the wandering lepers of Bombay. He had no right to answer for the Corporation, but his belief and conviction as Municipal Commissioner was that it was as unreasonable as it was useless to expect the Corporation to spend half-a-lakh of rupees or more in the middle of the budget year. The Corporation had already agreed, subject to certain conditions, to maintain the Sir Dinshaw Petit Asylum for Lepers in Trombay at a cost of about thirty or forty thousand rupees per year. It was the opinion of his predecessor, and it was also his opinion, that the Corporation had promised to do as much as was fairly expected from that body to do. He earnestly hoped and trusted that, in accordance with the resolution proposed by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Lewis, both the Government and the Corporation would undertake mutually to assist each other in maintaining the Home which would before long be erected. He hoped that the appeal to the Government and the Corporation to undertake the maintenance of the asylum would not be made in vain. (Hear, hear.)

Brigade-Surgeon Gray and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee made a few remarks.

It was then proposed by Dr. Cowasjee and seconded by Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, and carried, "That the names of the following gentlemen be added to the list of members of the general committee:—Messrs. L. M. Valladares, D. de Monte, M. D., Dr. Luis Gomes, Mr. Michael de Quadros, Dr. Luis d'Almeida, and Mr. J. C. d'Aguiar; and that the names of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, be transferred to the list of vice-presidents."

Mr. H. A. Acworth, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, informed the meeting that his recent visit to Poona was not unprofitable, inasmuch as he was able to get Rs. 5,000 subscribed by some of the leading inhabitants of the city. (Applause.) The committee, he said, were very much assisted by their worthy chairman (applause) by the very able and zealous manner in which he had been fulfiling the functions of his office. (Renewed applause.) He (the chairman) had taken the trouble to come down all the way from his residence—a distance of about five or six miles—purely for business and in order to put the constitution of the charitable project upon a practical footing. (Hear, hear.) They were all obliged to the chairman for the helping hand he had given in the matter. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Acworth's proposition was carried by acclamation.

The chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised:—

H H Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah	2,500
Mr Jalbhai Ardesir Sett	1,000
Mr Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpall...........	750
Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash...........	350
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., CSI	250
Mr Shantaram Narayen	200
Mr Paualal Poonamchund	200
Mr Kazi Shahabudeen, CIE	150
Mr Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash	150
Mr Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash	150
Mr Dhurrumsee Narronjee Gulalchund ..	125
Mr Dosabhai Framjee, CSI...........	100
Mr F A Little	100
Mr H M Phipson	50
Mrs Pechey-Phipson, MD...........	50
Mr George W Chatterbuck...........	25
Revd P R Harrison	10
Subscriptions already promised	12,410
Total Rs...	18,565

A HOME FOR CATHOLIC APPRENTICES.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following appeal by Mr. J. Kenny, of Connaught Road, Poona, in aid of a Catholic Apprentices' Home, which is being projected by the Rev. Father Fischer, Rector of St. Mary's College, Byculla:—

"Owing to the manner in which the lower middle classes in India live up to their salaries, there is seldom anything left to a family when the working member dies. Hence a number of lads losing their parents during the course of their studies, have to begin life with exceedingly small salaries and nothing to fall back upon during the first years of their struggle for existence. Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per mensem is about the extent of an apprentice's salary in Bombay, and to keep body and soul together on such a pittance means a life in the vilest slums of the town. I hope that a number of gentlemen ready to subscribe ungrudgingly to the schools of the town, will see their way to aid this institution, as, without it the fruits of years of care in the education of the boys is simply thrown away and the very *poor white* community is yearly added to.

Observing from sad experience how absolutely necessary it is to aid such lads leaving school, the Rev. Rector determined upon starting a Home.

Other communities have such houses and it is thought time an endeavour should be made to provide for the poorer Catholic lads of Bombay. As it will take some time to obtain funds enough to erect a house for their benefit, the Revd. Rector has placed a few boys, now at work, in a boarding-house, where the kindly disposed landlady gives them decent board and lodging for Rs. 20 per head per mensem. The boys' salaries are not sufficient to pay the amount required, and an additional sum is added monthly to make up the balance. To help him in this, he appeals to the charitably disposed.

If sufficient funds can be obtained a house will be built and the chief object of the "Home" will be attained. Saved what is always a heavy drain on a poor man's purse, the charge of house-rent, the lads will be provided with decent quarters and kept in respectable company. The "Home" will be made self-supporting as early as possible and be a blessing to hundreds who without it would in all probability be ruined body and soul. No interference with the religious affairs of the boys will be allowed on the part of laymen, the clergyman in charge of the parish visiting them as he visits his other parishioners. The committee of management will require decent behaviour from the lads of the institution and trouble them with no further restrictions than are experienced in a well-managed household. Visits will be made as to friends, and the idea of receiving charity will be kept as far as possible from the lads, who would not gain much self-respect or independence of character if that idea were to gain ground.

It is with this end in view that the Committee, while helping to the best of their ability the lads for whom the institution was founded, will endeavour to make the Home as self-supporting as possible.

The funds will be managed for the present by the Very Revd. Fr. Fischer till the Committee is in thorough working order, when the accounts and the balance in hand will be made over.

His Excellency Lord Harris has very generously opened the subscription list with a donation of Rs. 100, and H. H. Aga Khan has also subscribed Rs. 100.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Rector, St. Mary's College, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, or they may be forwarded through me."

THE SWIMMING COMPETITION AT BACK BAY BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Attracted by the announcement in Saturday's papers to the Back Bay Baths, where I expected to witness some good contests between the members of the Bombay Swimming Club, I was somewhat astonished at the results of the several heats, but on referring to the handicapping list, and comparing it with the starts given on previous occasions, I found that those responsible for making out Saturday's starts seemed to have hit upon the happy idea of giving all the prizes only to the members of the club committee, for with an exception (Mr. Guez) none of the other swimmers stood apparently any chance of winning against Messrs. Traylen, Pillow, and Gymer. I afterwards learned that the handicappers had in several instances cut down the starts of other competitors and in one case had only given a member, who was unable to win a two length race with a proportionate start of 30 secs. 12 secs. in which to win Saturday's three length race. Is this a fair way to encourage members of the club to enter for subsequent events? I submit it is not, and consider as such a race reflects on the *status* of the club, the result should be questioned by the members in general for their own protection and as a guarantee for better handicapping for future events which I observe are on the programme.

Bombay, Aug. 3. FAIRPLAY.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find that there is an impression about that there is a break on the Indian Midland Railway, and that through communication is therefore interrupted. But that is not the case. The damage done by heavy rain, some sixteen or eighteen days ago, was quickly repaired, and many days ago the through communication was restored. The through carriages between Bombay and Lahore and Bombay and Lucknow by way of the Indian Midland and G. I. P. Railways are now passing in the usual way every day.—Yours, &c.,

H. CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Railway, Aug. 2.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

Baroda has been *en fete* for several days in honour of the birth of a son to H. H. the Gaekwar. All the public offices and schools, as is the custom when a son is born to the ruling family, are closed for five days. On the twelfth day of the ceremonies, which will be on the 11th August, a grand durbar will be held in the palace, where presents will be offered and received by Sir Sayajee Rao, rich and expensive presents are being sent from Bombay, Indore, Gwalior, and other places.

SAD DROWNING CASE AT MAHIM CREEK.

A melancholy drowning accident occurred on the afternoon of Saturday last, about two hundred yards from the old Fort of Reewa, which was erected in the year 1737, and which commands the Mahim Creek that runs round the large village of Dharavi. The Fort itself is in quite an isolated position from the surrounding dwellings, which are mainly tenanted by tanners, and is only let to European pensioners, whose duty it is to look after its condition. Close on a quarter to three on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Charles P. O'Donoghue, aged forty-three years and six months, formerly employed in her Majesty's Preventive Service, and who had been living in the Fort for the last year or so, ordered his servant boy, Mulloo, to go into the sea, and recover a piece of timber, that he saw floating by in the full tide. The servant obeyed and waded into the water to his armpit; but desisted from going farther as the sea was very rough. He accordingly returned to the beach when Mr. O'Donoghue, who was watching him, directed him to bring him a pair of swimming drawers. After dressing himself in a coat and short trousers and a pair of slippers, Mr. O'Donoghue went down to the beach, with a walking stick in his hand, and plunged into the sea. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when finding the distance beyond what he had calculated he turned towards the shore. He had not covered twenty paces when he suddenly sank and disappeared. His servant who was looking on immediately ran and gave information to the police. Acting Superintendent Saunders and Inspector Wilson proceeded to the spot and directed a number of fishermen to drag the spot, where the body had been last seen. But their efforts proved futile that evening. Early yesterday morning the search was resumed and about half-past eleven the body was fished up not far from where it had sunk and brought ashore, the right hand of the deceased still holding the walking-stick. Inspector Wilson immediately took charge of the body until the arrival of the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, at half-past five on Sunday evening. It was asserted that the deceased was heard to shout for assistance, but no one appears to have attempted to offer him any succour. A coffin was sent by the deceased gentleman's relatives on Sunday evening, when they had received intimation of the sad occurrence, during the day, and the funeral will take place early this morning. At the inquest held by the Coroner yesterday evening, the following deposed:—

Kandia Wobla said: I am a cook, and was in the service of the deceased, and lived with him in the Keewa Fort. I had been in his service for the last month. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was a pensioner from the Customs, and had charge of the Reewa Fort. His age was about forty-three years. About 3 p.m. yesterday, he saw a piece of timber floating in the sea near the Fort and sent a boy, named Mulloo, one of his servants, to go into the sea, and fetch the piece of timber ashore. Mulloo went into the water and after swimming out a little distance returned and said the piece of timber was too far away. The deceased was standing on the casement of the Fort, watching Mulloo. The deceased then undressed, and put on a pair of short trousers, a jacket, and pair of slippers, and with a stick in hand he went down to the beach. It was then about 3-30 p.m., and the tide was in. I remained in the Fort, and saw the deceased go into the water, and swim out towards the piece of timber. I then went down to the beach and saw the deceased still swimming out. He had got half-way to the piece of timber when he turned round to come back to the beach. He swam back about twenty paces when he disappeared. I watched for him, but he did not rise again. I then ran to a policeman at Dharavi, and brought him here at about 4-30 p.m. Inspector Wilson and some other policemen came. They got some fishermen to drag the spot, but the body was not recovered. Some men also dived in, but they did not find the body. I went home at 8 p.m. I never before saw the deceased swimming in the sea. The sea was rough yesterday.

Mabirsing Durgasing, the next witness, said: I am a peon in the Abkari Department and do duty at Reewa Fort. I knew the deceased. He lived in the Fort, and was in charge of it. About 3 p.m. yesterday, I was standing on the beach near the Fort, when the deceased came there and dressed in a pair of short trousers and jacket. I asked him where he was going. He said he was going to fetch a piece of timer that was floating in the water. I saw the timber. It was about four hundred paces from the shore. The sea was then at top of flood, and it was rough. The deceased went into the water and swam out towards the timber. After swimming about two hundred and fifty paces he gave it up, and was returning. He got back about fifty paces when he sank, and did not rise again. I raised an alarm. A number of people collected; but no one went in after the deceased. Inspector Wilson came about 4-15 p.m. and got some fishermen to drag for the body and dive for its recovery. But they failed to find the body. They gave it up at about 5 p.m.

The next witness Mulloo Balloo said: I am a domestic servant, and was in the service of the deceased for the last three months. About 3 p.m. yesterday the deceased showed me a log of timber that was floating in the sea, and asked me to swim out to it, and fetch it on shore. I went to the beach and went into the water up to my armpits, but finding the sea rough I was afraid to swim out and returned and told the deceased that I was afraid to swim out.

The rest of the evidence corroborated the previous witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned while swimming in the sea.

A WOMAN STABBED AT THE CHEERA BAZAAR.

A somewhat peculiar incident of a native fisher-woman being stabbed at, about 9 o'clock on the night of the 1st inst., near the Cheera Bazaar, at the hands of a Hindu dock-labourer, for which act no definite reason was submitted by the complainant, came before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court. His Worship, on seeing the condition of the woman, who appeared to walk with great difficulty from the wound she had received, thought it advisable to take her deposition. The woman who gave her name as Jaiya Succoo, deposed that she went in company with some of her relations to the new market in the Cheera Bazaar on the night in question. While she was waiting there for one of her companions after disposing of their fish in the market, the accused, Cushna Kumlia, came up to her from behind, and laying one hand on her back stabbed her on the right leg, and immediately disappeared. The deponent fainted from loss of blood. but her relations being close at hand, prevented her from falling, and assisted her to reach the Marine Lines station, whence they proceeded to their homes at Colaba. The following morning a report of the incident was made to the police, who took the woman to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The accused was subsequently pointed out to the police, and arrested. The woman said she knew the prisoner for some time, and he used to visit another family who were not on friendly terms with her. The prisoner, who was charged by Inspector Nelmes, stated in defence that the present charge had been laid against him as he was in the habit of going to the family of one Posha, who were not on friendly terms with the complainant. If he had stabbed the woman with a knife he would not have gone to work.

The Magistrate remanded the case for a week, pending the recovery of the woman, liberating the prisoner in a sum of Rs. 200 on his own recognisance and one surety in the same amount.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	55	78	57	78	61	20	46	16
August 2, Saturday ...	2	5	2	25	2	47	2	49
August 3, Sunday......	0	8	0	7	......		0	55
Total...	57	91	60	10	63	67	49	20
Total of corresponding date last year	54	97	59	55	57	44	51	59
Do. in 1888	46	29	39	60	43	41	41	22

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Some time ago, a clever Yankee thought he would try his hand on improving the common ladies' hair-pin, and he has at last succeeded in producing an article—whether an improvement or not remains to be seen—which he thinks will at any rate stand patenting. This new pin is straight in shape, and is internally tubular. Within the tube there is a wire rod that rises up out of it at one end to form a spirally coiled globular head, which, when compressed, pushes a roughened portion of the rod through the opposite end of the tube, and this, when the spring is released, firmly engages with the hair.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C.C.

This fixture in the Gymkhana programme, instituted last year for the first time, we believe, was played off on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana on the first innings by 49 runs. In the match last year, when Mr. E. E. Steel made a fine innings of 68, the match fell to the Gymkhana by a much larger balance to the good, 110 runs and 3 wickets. And in the present one under notice, we certainly think that the Gymkhana might have made a single innings win but for an error of judgment on the part of their captain, who kept himself on too long and should have gone off when Mr. Gagrat partnered Mr. Bapasola, and smote his bowling rather heavily. A "bowling captain" is always in an unenviable position, and never more so than when he is by far the best bowler on his side. But it must be remembered that the danger, in the other direction, of a bowling captain taking himself off too soon, is even more to be avoided, and we should be sorry indeed to see Mr. Steel fall into that error. The nicety of judgment required to take the mean between the two extremes is no doubt, no easy task, but it is one that every bowling captain should study, and one that due allowance must be made for by cricketing critics in the event of any failure, to come up to it. The match between the Baronet Club and the Y. M. C. A. fixed for Saturday, having fallen through, the Gymkhana were able to play a strong team, Messrs. Raikes and Nicholson being the only notable absentees. Mr. Edyvean appeared on the opposing side, which, including as it did, Messrs. Gagrat and Bapasola, was by no means a weak one, and an interesting match was expected.

Play did not begin till 1-30 p.m., and once more Mr. Steel had his usual bad luck with the spin of the coin, and his opponents took the wickets, Mr. Steel and Mr. F. Clark sharing the bowling, and, as the analysis shows, the whole of the wickets taken. The innings calls for little notice, as Mr. Edyvean, who ran up 11 in his usual merry style and fears no bowling, fast or slow, was the only one to get into double figures. With the exception of two missed catches in the deep field the Gymkhana fielding, we thought, was distinctly good. Mr. Pogson's long arms and legs seldom let any ball pass within yards of him, and he brought off one magnificent running catch in the out-field, which probably no other man in the team could have reached at all. Mr. Steel's nimble fingers saved no end of runs at short slip, as they always do; and both Mr. Twiss and Mr. Prevost are two fieldsmen who have mastered the art of a hard and straight return to the wickets, quite as essential to a "run-out" as a fleet pursuit of the ball. Some of the Gymkhana Eleven would do well to bear this in mind in view of the Poona and Parsee matches, and we should like to see a little "fielding and catching practice" at the nets, before these representative contests come off. The public schools and 'varsities at home make as much of this point as of their batting or bowling practice, and there is no valid reason why the Gymkhana here should not imitate them.

The Gymkhana opened their innings with Messrs. Steel and Gould to the bowling of Messrs. Bapasola and Gagrat, and the latter bowler's demon balls disposed of both Mr. Gould and Mr. Prevost with the score at 10. Mr. Barton appeared, but was again disappointing, and fell a victim to the other bowler. Mr. Steel, however, played his usual sound cricket and seemed well set, when he was well caught in the long-field for 27. Mr. Twiss made the winning hit at 4 p. m., and then the bowling fell off a little, Mr. Pogson and Mr. Macbeth taking the score from 46 to 72, and playing good cricket, though the latter, in compiling his 26, was badly missed at point. Mr. Bapasola took the last two wickets with successive balls, and the innings closed for 93, or 49 to the good.

The second innings of Messrs. Ralli Brothers opened so badly that it seemed quite possible the Gymkhana might win in a single innings, as four wickets were down for 21. But, on the Parsee "champion" joining Mr. Bapasola, Mr. Steel had ceased to be dangerous, and, as he had a strong variety of bowlers at his command, he should have tried some of them at this period. Both batsmen played particularly well, and it was not till the telegraph showed 54 that a smart piece of fielding by Mr. Barton at cover ran out Mr. Gagrat; a decision which did not seem to please the Parsee audience at all, but their favourite was palpably out. There was some amusing short-running between the two last pairs of batsmen, and the antics of one of them, in his desperate efforts to make runs, were a source of great amusement to the crowd. At 6-15 p.m. stumps were drawn at 88 for eight wickets.

The following is the full score and analysis:—

RALLI BROTHERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr N C Mehta b Clark ...	2	did not bat	
Mr H J Walsh c Macbeth b Steel	1	l-b-w b F Clark ...	3
Mr J F Edyvean, b Steel .	11	b F Clark	1
Mr S R Mehta, b F Clark .	5	c Barton b Steel ...	6
Mr N C Bapasola c F Clark b Steel	7	l-b-w b Steel	18
Mr B D Gagrat run out...	7	run out	2
Mr H S Nayak, b F Clark.	0	b Steel	
Mr J Dosabhoy c Pogson b Steel	2	b Macbeth............	10
Mr T Mathridass c and b F Clark	7	st Gould b Steel ...	3
Mr G S Nayak not out ...	0	not out	10
Mr M P Viyayakar run out	0	not out	2
Extras.........	2	Extras.........	7
Total...	44	Total...	88

(Fall of the wickets.)

1st Innings.

1-2 2-3 3-10 4-23 5-27 6-28 7-33 8-41 9-42 10-44.

2nd Innings.

1-6 2-11 3-20 4-21 5-54 6-61 7-66 8-76.

GYMKHANA.

Mr E G Steel c S R Mehta b Bapasola ...	27
Mr A P Gould b Gagrat	1
Mr F H Prevost b Gagrat	3
Mr A E Barton b Bapasola.....................	1
Mr J H Twiss b Gagrat.....................	5
Mr H R Hume b Dosabhoy	0
Mr H Pogson c N C Mehta b Dosabhoy ...	13
Mr J B Macbeth b Bapasola	26
Mr W E Young b G S Nayak	0
Mr F Clark not out.....................	7
Mr H Clark b Bapasola	0
Extras...............	10
Total...	93

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-10 2-10 3-21 4-44 5-44 6-45 7-72 8-73 9-93 10-93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Ralli Brothers.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	57	26	2	4	70	41	3	4
F Clark ...	55	16	5	4	45	26	2	2
Macbeth					35	13	2	1
Pogson					5	1	0	0

Gymkhana.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bapasola	95	36	6	4
Gagrat	70	21	6	3
Dosabhoy.....................	35	10	3	2
N C Mehta	5	2	0	0

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C. *VS.* MORNING STAR C. C.

This match, which was played off on Thursday in camp, resulted in the defeat of the latter by an innings and 20 runs. The weather was fine throughout. The ground, however, was somewhat "dead," and the batsmen found it difficult to make the ball travel. The M. and C. C. won the toss, and sent in their opponents, who were all out in about half an hour, for 29 runs. The M. and C. C. followed, and with careful play, scored 80 runs. Of these DeCruz contributed 29, a brilliant innings, and Devine a spirited and well-hit 16. The M. S. C. C., in their second venture, were again put out quickly before the bowling of Nissen and Hardie. Devine did not come off well with "the leather," as the pitch did not seem to suit his style. The fielding of the M. S. C. C. was, with one or two exceptions, exceedingly loose, while on the other hand the M. and C. C. fielded very briskly. Subjoined are the scores and the bowling analysis :—

MORNING STAR C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shringapure b Nissen	4	b Nissen	0
Bhutt, run out	0	b Nissen	0
Moulvi, run out	0	b Hardie	2
Dhondiba c Buldeo b Hardie	3	c Nissen b Hardie	0
Jamdar b Hardie	7	c and b Nissen	0
Kutbudin c Gulu Mea b Hardie	6	b Nissen	7
Kothavala H R b Nissen	3	b Hardie	1
Kothavala B R c and b Hardie	0	run out	1
Mir Mahomed, not out	1	not out	8
Tamboli b Hardie	0	c Wilcox b Hardie	2
Thakoor b Hardie	0	run out	0
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total	29	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Nissen	45	11	4	2	50	15	2	4
Hardie	24	7	2	6	47	5	4	4
Devine	20	6	2	0				

MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

1st Innings.	
DeCruz c Molvi b Jamdar	29
Wilcox c Mir Mahomed b Dhondiba	7
Devine c Kothavala b Jamdar	16
Williams b Jamdar	5
Nissen b Jamdar	3
Hardie b Dhondiba	9
Dhulup b Dhondiba	2
Khudabux, not out	0
Gulu Mea b Dhondiba	0
Buldeo Pursad b Dhondiba	0
Raugnekar st Molvi b Dhondiba	7
Extras	2
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dhondiba	90	34	3	6
Kothavala	20	12	1	0
Jamdar	80	32	5	4

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last, at Lower Colaba, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances attending the death of a female child, aged seven days, the daughter of Mrs. Ann McIntyre, a widow, residing at Lower Colaba, there being some doubt raised by Dr. N. M. Cama as to the cause of the death of the child, who had taken castor oil, and died shortly after. The following further evidence was recorded :—

Moreshwar Gopal Deshmook, Assistant Chemical Analyst to Government, said :—On the 21st of last month he received from Mr. Syajee Nagoo, apothecary to the Surgeon of the Coroner, a sealed bottle, which contained about three ounces of a dark brown thick liquid, and small portions of viscera from the body of an infant. On examination, he found all the contents of the bottle to be free from any poisonous substance. On the same afternoon Inspector Roberts brought to his laboratory four sealed bottles and one sealed wine-glass. Three of these bottles were labelled castor oil and contained an oily liquid. One bottle was labelled "dill-water," and the wine-glass contained a small quantity of oily substance. On examination he found none of these to contain any poisonous substance. Castor oil, as expressed in India, frequently contains a white sediment which, consists of vegetable mucus, and which has no poisonous qualities.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, said : From the evidence he had heard, the result of the chemical analysis and the *post-mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the cause of death was convulsions, and was in no way attributable to the oil, which was said to have been administered to the child. Death from convulsions in the first week of life is a very common occurrence in India.

The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously :—" That the death of the female child was caused by convulsions. The jury are of opinion that the proceedings taken by Dr. Nusserwanjee Marockjee Cama in this case were unnecessary."

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 28th July, 1890 :—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	11	15	...		11	15
Songad	9	5	...		9	5
Dhola	14	62	0	1	14	63
Chuda	5	32	...		5	32
Chital	9	40	...		9	40
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	0	31	...		0	31
Upleta	6	16	...		6	16
Wansjalia	6	19	0	2	6	21
Porebandar	11	60	...		11	60
Junagad	15	85	0	10	15	95
Veraval	16	86	...		16	86

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July, as compared with the statement of the 22nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 22. Rs.	A.	P.	July 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,16,52,037	15	0	2,23,66,805	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	3,90,70,208	3	9	3,95,65,382	4	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,37,274	15	7	5,86,502	4	11
Sundries	27,98,438	2	2	27,80,585	13	10
Rs.	8,88,57,959	4	6	8,99,99,275	7	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	91,66,001	8	0	88,90,243	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	78,83,146	0	0	78,62,586	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	84,22,097	6	0	75,79,340	12	5
Credits on do.	70,8[illegible],656	8	1	73,64,958	7	8
Bills discounted &c.	1,58,69,238	6	1	1,59,19,622	12	6
Balances with other Banks	3,19,856	8	7	6,76,416	3	5
Bullion	2,749	8	0	2,762	4	0
Dead Stock	12,22,798	6	0	12,22,910	13	0
Stamps	10,552	6	9	10,679	15	9
Sundries	11,62,205	7	8	11,40,327	4	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,04,42,981	4	10	2,18,44,511	14	11
Do. at Branches	1,72,62,675	14	6	1,74,84,915	15	3
Rs.	8,88,57,959	4	6	8,99,99,275	7	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 28th July last :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 26th July, 1890	6,190,300
Balance to be remitted from the 27th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	8,798,700

The *Pioneer* thinks there must be something in the complaint that medals are overdone when the feeling begins to extend to the rank and file, from a member of which we have received the following utterance on the subject :—

" Would you kindly allow space in your valuable paper for the following :—Long ago medals were given for hard-won victories, and the possessors of them were proud, and I suppose deservedly so of them. But now things are changed ; I myself am in possession of two medals and one clasp, and I never fired an angry shot in my life ; and am I proud of them ? A thousand times no. Somehow when I have them on, I don't feel as if I deserved them. Any man now-a-days may have two clasps on their medal and never smell gunpowder, and I know of several instances. Will not medals soon lose their value ? Some one has written,—' What is a ribbon ? Everything. Glory is priceless.' Yes, when one deserves it."

We should imagine, continues our contemporary, that some of our Egyptian heroes, resplendent in their three or four decorations apiece, must " somehow when they have them on " feel the same questionings as, it would appear, are troubling Thomas Atkins.

The German students' reading club in Prague recently decided to subscribe one thousand marks towards a memorial to Prince Bismarck. The local police authorities, however, demanded that the resolution should be cancelled, as otherwise the club would be dissolved. The sum of one thousand francs has been received in Berlin from the German colony at Rome by the committee who had charge of the movement for erecting a monument in honour of Prince Bismarck.

BOMBAY POLICE AND POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Regarding the increase of the city of Bombay Police Force, and proposed additional Police Magistrate, the following papers have been circulated :—

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1890.

To the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with this Department letter, No. 3239, dated 20th June 1889, I am directed to address you on the subject of the establishment of an additional Magistrate's Court in Bombay.

2. As intimated in Mr. Monteath's letter, No. 2402, dated 4th May 1889, this matter was referred to the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 3238, dated 20th June 1889, to consider the question of an increase to the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The Committee have now submitted their report, copy of which I am to forward herewith for your information. The views of Government as to what would be a proper increase will be found in the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Committee, No. 2871, dated 28th May 1890. It will be seen that the Committee has been asked to favour Government with a specific scheme for increase, based on the views of Government. On receipt of the Committee's further report, the Corporation will again be addressed by Government on this subject.

3. The subject of an additional Magistrate for Bombay is distinct from that of an increase to the Police Force, and may, therefore, be dealt with separately. I am, accordingly, to invite your attention to paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Committee's report. You will observe that the Committee are of opinion that at least one, if not two, additional Magistrates are necessary. The Governor in Council concurs in this opinion to the extent that one additional Magistrate is urgently needed. There is no doubt that the three existing Police Magistrates are over worked. There is also no doubt that inconvenience is caused to the public by the fact that the existing Courts are remote from large masses of the growing population. The Governor in Council is, therefore, prepared to accept the recommendation of the Committee to appoint a fourth Magistrate and to move the second Police Court from Girgaum to Byculla ; but the question of cost arises, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay ought to contribute to the cost of the additional Magistrate. The increase in the work of the Magistrates has arisen, in a great part, from the numerous cases in which they are called upon to enforce municipal demands,* and it seems, therefore, only right that a share of the expenses of the local Magistracy should be borne by the Municipality. It has besides long been felt by Government, that it was unfair to make the general tax-payer bear the whole cost of maintaining Magistrates' Courts for the service of large cities like Bombay, and that the benefits in such cases being almost entirely local, the attendant burden ought also to be chiefly local. Consistently with this principle, which is accepted without question in England, it appears to the Governor in Council that the Corporation of Bombay ought to pay the cost of the additional Court proposed to be created. This cost will, on a rough estimate, amount to about Rs. 900 per mensem.

4. I am to request that you will be good enough to bring this matter before the Corporation at as early a date as possible and favour Government with their views on the subject.—I have, &c.,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

* The cases tried by the Bombay Presidency Magistrates under the Municipal Acts III of 1872 and IV of 1878 (Bombay) were—

1886	4,560
1887	3,007
1888	2,563

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, 28th May 1890.

To C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate and Chairman of the Bombay City Police Increase Committee.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 3238, dated the 20th June 1889, to consider the question of increasing the Bombay City Police, forwarded with your letter No. 277, dated 31st March 1890, and to convey the thanks of Government to yourself and the other members of the Committee.

2. The report in the opinion of his Excellency for the Governor in Council, undoubtedly establishes the necessity for a substantial increase of the City Police, but taking into consideration the fact that, as appears from the Report of Colonel Bruce, the strength of the Police in 1865 was fixed on the basis of an estimated population exceeding 800,000 souls, and also the fact that the remarkable growth of commerce in recent years has been to some extent met by the creation of the separate Port Trust and Dockyard Police contingents, the Governor in Council is unable to accept the view of the Committee that the facts adduced in the report justify an increase as large as, even larger than, that of 407 officers and men proposed by Colonel Wilson. Government have also to bear in mind that municipal revenues will have to contribute towards the increased expenditure, and it is desirable to limit the demand upon them to the absolute exigencies of the case.

3. His Excellency considers that the present needs of the city will be sufficiently met by a much smaller augmentation of the existing force. In determining the amount of this augmentation, his Excellency has taken into account the desirability of (1) granting the second moiety of the two hundred additional men applied for with only partial success by the late Sir Frank Souter in 1885, (2) establishing a reserve of 60 men, and (3) making provision by an addition of about 130 men, for the absence of officers through leave or sickness, calculated at 8 per cent. on the strength of the force as increased by the above items. The augmentation, which the Governor in Council is disposed to sanction, is thus about 290 officers and men. This will raise the total force of Bombay, including the Port Trust and Dockyard contingents, to 1,909 men, giving a ratio of 1 to 473 of population which compares very liberally with the ratio of 1 to 549, apparently thought sufficient by Colonel Bruce.

4. With regard to the Commissioner of Police's claim for an increase of office establishment, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the existing establishment may be taken to bear a fair proportion to the existing force ; and that any increase in expenditure to be sanctioned on this account should be closely relative to the sanctioned augmentation of the force. On this principle, the Governor in Council is disposed to sanction such an increase of the office establishment as will not raise its present cost by much more than 20 per cent.

5. I am now to request that the Committee (as previously constituted with the substitution of the present for the late Municipal Commissioner and of a Representative of the Municipal Corporation *vice* Mr. Grattan Geary) will resume consideration of the subject, and favour Government with a specific scheme for the increase of men and establishment based on the decisions of Government communicated above. In addition to such points as the distribution of the additional force, the proportion of officers to men and the extra cost which will be entailed, the Committee should take into consideration Colonel Wilson's proposals for abolishing the 5th or lowest grade of constable on Rs. 10 per mensem and for increasing the pay of the European officers. In considering the question of the pay of the force, it should be regarded as a principle that the fixed salaries should be such as to cover the cost of clothing. There is a further question on which Government would be glad to receive the opinion of the Committee, namely, as to the salary that should be assigned to the Superintendent of the detective branch with special reference to the provision of larger increments on the conditions of approved and distinguished service.

6. The question of the creation and location of an additional Presidency Magistrate's Court is under the separate consideration of Government.

7. I am directed to request that the report of the Committee may be submitted to Government not later than the 1st July next.—I have, &c.,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, 31st March 1890.

REPORT.

Pursuant to the Resolution of Government, No. 3238, dated the 20th June 1889, Judicial Department, the Committee therein appointed have carefully considered the proposal for an increase to the Bombay City Police Force and the question of the necessity for an additional Magistrate's Court and its location.

2. From Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce's report on the Bombay City Police Force, dated the 28th October 1864, we find that, having visited Bombay and made himself acquainted with all its Police requirements, he recommended a Police Force consisting of 1,456 men, and reported that he was " unable to perceive that the work could possibly be done with fewer hands." The strength of the Police, as proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, was approved and sanctioned.

3 The present strength of the force, as stated by the Commissioner of Police in para. 10 of his letter under consideration, is 1,463, including Police guards and Harbour Police, being only 7 more men than the force consisted of in 1865. The Dockyard (84) and Port Trust Police (72) are not included in this number as their duties are special and distinct.

4. The following is a contrasted statement showing how the force stood in 1865 and their strength and distribution at the present time :—

	1865	1888
Land Police	1,239	1,255
Government Police Guards	116	107
Water or Harbour Police	101	101
	1,456	1,463
Dockyard Police		84
Port Trust Police		72
Total strength as stood at the end of 1888		1,619

5. A census was taken of the population of the Island of Bombay in February 1864 by A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, also giving the number of inhabited houses, out-houses, huts and sheds. This census was taken at a time of great commercial excitement in Bombay, and which has been spoken of as the "Share Mania," and we think that little reliance can be placed on the returns then made.

6. The next census was taken under the supervision of the Municipality in 1872, when the population of the Island was found to be 6,44,405.

Inhabited houses	22,214
Uninhabited houses	1,668
Out-houses	7,565
Mills	10
Total	31,457

Number of licensed conveyances—

Buggies	715
Recklas	515
Labour Carts	4,816
Total	5,046

Imports (Merchandise and Treasure)	Rs. 17,26,29,260
Exports (do. do.)	„ 25,22,22,859

8. In 1888-89 the population of Bombay is estimated at 901,650.

Number of buildings	32,639
Do. mills	65
Do. factories	102
Do. licensed conveyances	7,270
Imports (Merchandise and Treasure)	Rs. 38,61,25,719
Exports (do. do.)	„ 40,36,36,463

After giving tables showing the increase of cognisable offences the report proceeds :—The increase in the inhabited area, requiring Police patrol and supervision, and the addition of 300,000 to the number of the population, without any proportionate increase in the strength of the Police Force, have combined to throw an undue strain upon the personnel of the Force. The endeavour to do the additional duty with the same number of men has resulted in prematurely aging the rank and file, and they are forced to retire on pension after a few years' service. The work is incessant, and the men frequently breakdown under it. While this strain is ever increasing, the expansion of the city to the north renders it impossible to adequately patrol the new suburbs ; and the Committee are informed that there are localities where no Police protection is to be found nearer than two miles, which means that the only protection is such as is given by the passing of a single policeman on his rounds once in the course of the night. If it should happen that a policeman has a case on in the Police Courts after his night duty, his place cannot be supplied ; and if he goes on duty the next night without rest during the intervening day, it is hopeless to expect that he will be in a condition to properly discharge his duty. It is not a matter of surprise that house-breaking has largely increased in these outlying districts, and that the proportion of cases which are undetected has risen. Owing to the absence of a sufficient reserve of Police to take the turn of street duty of those who have to attend the Police Courts to give evidence, there is a deficiency in the number employed on patrol, and the regulation on the traffic in the crowded thoroughfares is not adequately carried out. The demands for men employed on special duty to regulate the approaches during public and private festivities are an additional burden which adds to the strain. The attention of the Committee has been called to the obvious danger to the peace and security of the city if prolonged disturbances should require exceptional efforts from an undermanned force without any reserve to call upon. The number of men that might be necessary to cope with rioters could only be obtained by denuding a large portion of the City of its scanty force, and if the disturbances were prolonged even for two or three days, the difficulty of providing means for its repression by the civil arm, would be well nigh insuperable and great confusion and alarm would prevail.

14. The ratio of Police to population in 1872 was 1 to 461. To put the Police on the same footing with regard to the present population, an increase of 487 men would be required.

15. From the above returns it appears necessary that there should be a large increase in the Police Force for the protection of the increased population, the increased number of buildings and length of streets to be patrolled, the increased value of property, and for the regulation of the enormous increase in traffic. The Committee are of opinion that there should be a reserve force that can be called upon in case of any emergency.

16. The Commissioner's demand for an addition of 407 officers and men to the Police Force appears to be justified by the facts above cited, and should this be accorded the same Police protection that is enjoyed by other large cities, it is even too moderate, and the Committee are of opinion that an increase of at least 600 officers and men should be granted, otherwise a further addition will very shortly have to be called for. With an addition of 407 officers and men, the ratio of Police to population in Bombay will be 1 to 481. In Calcutta at the present time the ratio is 1 Policeman to every 227 of population.

17. The following gives the population of London and Paris with the strength of Police of both and the ratio of Police to population :—

	Population in 1881.	Strength of Police.	Ratio of Police to population.
London City and Metropolitan District	4,766,661	13,548	1 to 351·83
Paris	2,200,000	8,250	1 to 266·66

18. The Committee are of opinion that the office establishment of the Commissioner of Police should be revised and increased, but that the increase asked for appears to them somewhat excessive.

19. From the statement appended, showing the number of cases disposed of since the year 1864, it will be seen that there is a large increase in the work brought before and disposed of by the Presidency Magistrats. In the opinion of the Committee it is necessary that one additional Presidency Magistrate, if not two, should be at once appointed.

20. The Committee are of opinion that the Girgaum Police Court is inconveniently situated both as regards the Police and the public, being away from the centre of communications. The most convenient situation for the second Police Court would be close to the Byculla Railway Bridge in the vicinity of the Byculla Station to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Mahalmuximi Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which communicate with Mahim, Coorla, Sion, and other stations on the north of the Island ; it would also be close to the Tramway and within easy distance of the Police Commissioner's Office and the two jails. The land now occupied by the dilapidated infirmary of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which it is understood may very possibly be vacated, would be an excellent site for the new Courts. The Committee recommend that two Presidency Magistrates, the Second and Fourth, should sit at that Court. One office establishment would be sufficient for both.

C. P. COOPER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the proposal to increase the Bombay Police Force, &c.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
GRATTAN GEARY,
President, Municipal Corporation.
DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
Member, Municipal Corporation.

A Lutheran pastor named Wilhelm Grimm has just received a severe sentence for offences against the orthodox faith at Riga. In 1885-6 Pastor Grimm is stated to have spoken slanderously of the Greek Church, calling it a heathen faith. He was further convicted of having endeavoured to persuade two women not to marry into this "heathen faith," as it was indeed no marriage. The chief count against him, however, was that in 1880 he gave instruction to and confirmed in the Lutheran doctrine a certain girl, knowing her to belong to the orthodox Church. The sentence passed upon him for these " offences " was complicated and somewhat curious. He was condemned by the district Court to the loss of all private rights and privileges, and banishment to the Province of Perm without leave of absence from the place where he lives, for a period of ten years. He was prohibited from entering other provinces for a further period of ten years, and excluded for another term of ten years from the capital and from the governments in which they lie. The Court decided to lay their sentence before the Czar, presumably to leave no room for an appeal against it.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION IN AKALKOT STATE.

On Tuesday, there was a large gathering in the new building of the State English School here, on the occasion of the prize-distribution of the English and Marathi Schools. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Meherban Raja Saheb Chief of Akalkot and Mr. Winter, the Political Agent, Sholapur. There were also present Mr. Rutherford, the Executive Engineer, Sholapur ; Rao Bahadur R. N. Bagwe, the State Karbhari ; Rao Saheb D. N. Phansalkar, Nyayadhish, Division and District Magistrate ; Dr. R. S. Poradi, L M. and S., Personal Physician to the Raja Saheb ; Rao Saheb N. V. Chhatre, B. A., L C.E., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur ; Mr. Bhatwadekar, B. A., Head Master ; Mr. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B., District Court Pleader, Sholapur ; Mr. Vinayek Rao, Second Class Magistrate ; Mr. Ragunath Pandurang, Khasgi Karbhari ; Mr. Bapuji Govind Dagon, Private Secretary to the Raja Saheb ; and a large number of local officials, mankaries, vakils, merchants, and traders.

The road leading from the palace to the English School was thronged with crowds of men and women, eager for a sight of their ruler, and the two sides of the road, in front of the palace, were lined with the State garrison.

Exactly at 8 a. m. the Raja Saheb, in company with the Political Agent, arrived at the school-building, and was received at the steps of the school by the Deputy Educational Inspector and the head-master of the English School, and conducted up-stairs to the central hall, where all had taken their seats previously. On their entrance, the Raja Saheb and the Political Agent were received by the whole assembly standing, until they took their seats on the raised dais, specially constructed for the occasion. The ground of the hall was covered with carpets, and chairs were arranged in rows on both sides of the hall. On the dais, similarly covered with carpets, was placed an elegant sofa, intended as a seat for the Raja Saheb and the Political Agent. It was covered with a rich cloth of gold. Opposite the dais there was placed a round table, which presented a very charming sight, with prizes heaped in bundles.

A party of boys and girls chanted songs in English, Marathi, and Sanscrit. Thereupon it was proposed by Mr. Phansalkar that the head-master should read the annual report. The head-master then read the report in English. When the reading of the report was finished, Mr. Chhatre addressed the assembly in Marathi as regards the advantages of the English School to the subjects of the Raja Saheb, which he said the people do not seem properly to appreciate. He further said that the Raja Saheb, being a highly accomplished Chief, earnestly wished the advancement of his subjects in respect of education, both mental and physical. He also proposed that ere long a suitable mistress be provided for the girls' school, if the inhabitants showed their willingness to send their daughters and sisters in larger numbers to the school than they did. After it was finished prizes were distributed to the boys and girls by the Political Agent. The young girls, with their gold ornaments and costly *sarees* presented a very picturesque sight. When this was done the Raja Saheb made the following reply in English :—

Mr. Winter, Mr. Rutherford, and Gentlemen,—I cannot tell you what pleasure it gives me to preside on an occasion like this. I am, moreover, greatly rejoiced to see my friend Mr. Winter, the Political Agent, with Mr. Rutherford, the Executive Engineer, present here. The annual report for the last two years has just been read to you by the head-master. Viewed as a whole, I suppose the results are so far satisfactory. It is a fact that the parents and guardians of many young promising boys do not take a sufficient amount of interest in the education of their children, and a good many of the mercantile classes are content with primary education. But as the head-master has very aptly put it, I trust and do hope that before long my people will begin to largely avail themselves of the facilities for education provided, by sending their boys to school in larger numbers. Turning to give a brief history of this institution, I am glad to be able to remark that it has been one of steady and continuous progress. Most of you who have been here for many years will bear me out in this respect. The British Government, who are ever ready to spread the rays of knowledge to dispel the fog of ignorance, have, with their wonted liberality, blessed the people of Akalkot with a splendid building for the English School. I need hardly say how very thankful all my people feel to the British for providing such an institution for the education of their children. The thanks of my people are also due to Mr. Rutherford, whom I am particularly glad to see here to day, under whose superintendence the building was completed. The accommodation for the Vernacular School is not sufficient at present, part of it being located in the English School building, and the rest in a building close by. It is my wish to provide a separate good building for the Marathi School, but of that I cannot speak to-day. To increase the spread of education every facility and encouragement is being given by the State to the people. In connection with this, I have to thank Mr. Chhatre, the Deputy Educational Inspector, whom I am very glad to see here taking part in to-day's proceedings, for his apt suggestion. It is this, that no candidate should compete for State service unless he qualifies himself by passing either the Marathi Sixth Standard, or the English Fifth Standard. This suggestion has been adopted by me and the State Karbhari, and we now strictly enforce this rule in the selection of candidates for employment. We trust this will be a sufficient stimulus to attract students to study for higher education. I cannot close my short speech without referring to the melancholy incident that has befallen the institution. In Mr. Datar, the late headmaster, the English School has lost a very diligent, hard-working, and zealous master. He had been in the State for the last sixteen years. But what endeared him most to the State people, who one and all liked him much, was his genial and affable disposition. The appointment of the present headmaster, Mr. Bhatwadekar, will, it is hoped, make up the above loss. I am glad Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, had at last been able to provide a graduate to take charge of the school. With the appointment of a graduate, I trust the institution will thrive day by day, and before long I shall be expecting a demand from my people to have a high school. Before I conclude, a few words to the boys and girls themselves, I am glad to see that so many have taken prizes, as it shows that they must have worked well for the past year, and I hope those who have not received them this time, will take example by these school-fellows of theirs, and study so as to be more fortunate next time. I am very thankful to Mr. Chhatre, the Deputy Educational Inspector, for his able Marathi speech. Lastly, I must thank Mr. Winter very much for his presence and assistance on this occasion, and wish him every prosperity with the hope that we shall see him here again next year.

Mr. Phansalkar summed up the Raja Saheb's reply in Marathi for the benefit of those who could not understand English. When this was done, garlands were placed round the necks of the Raja Saheb, the Political Agent and the Executive Engineer. Then *attar*, gulab, pan-supari, and flowers were distributed to the gentlemen assembled there, and a vote of thanks to the Raja Saheb and the Political Agent, proposed by the headmaster, seconded by Mr. Phansalker, and carried with acclamation by the assembly, brought the proceedings to a close, with three cheers to the Raja Saheb and the Political Agent.

Writing of the late Lord Magheramorne, the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* relates a somewhat amusing apocryphal story about a butler who shared the general difficulty about pronouncing his name. The new peer, calling one day at a house he was accustomed to visit, announced himself as Lord Magheramorne. The butler opened the door of the drawing-room, where the guests were waiting to go down to dinner, and attempted to announce the new comer in proper form, but his tongue could not get round Magheramorne. At last, in despair, he in a loud voice announced " The late Sir James M'Garel Hogg."

Compressed air is being applied to machinery in Paris upon the Popp system with conspicuous success. The Parisian Compressed Air Company has just introduced a lift having this motive power, and it is being tried at the Bourse du Commerce, and at one or two of the principal hotels. Its main recommendation is that the cost is about one-half that of hydraulic lifts, and that the expense of working is proportionate to the weight of material raised. The principle of the lift is very simple. The lift is worked by compressed air, which operates upon water. When the compressed air is admitted it enters a water chamber. The water in the chamber is forced out under the lift ram or piston, which is driven upwards. On the descent of the lift the water flows back again into the chamber, so that the action is very easy and gradual. By this method the power exerted can be regulated at will, and the lifts now in use in Paris are employed both for lifting persons and for raising machinery and similar heavy goods. The same Company has also laid down an installation in the Bourse du Commerce for refrigerating purpose, the air being maintained at a low temperature by expansion of compressed air.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

FRANCE AND ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Lords yesterday, some hours were spent in a discussion on Land League operations in Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Channing asked whether, having regard to the fact that it was now acknowledged that the consent of France was necessary before effect could be given to the protectorate of Great Britain over Zanzibar, and that negotiations were now pending between Great Britain and France on this point, her Majesty's Government would postpone further proceedings as to the Anglo-German Agreement Bill until negotiations with France were concluded, and the terms on which France would assent to the protectorate were made known.

Mr. W. H. Smith said proceedings were now pending between her Majesty's Government and the French Government on the subject. He could not give the undertaking suggested by the hon. member.

Sir James Fergusson informed Sir George Baden-Powell that her Majesty's Government had received the documents relating to the recent International Maritime Conference at Washington, and they were now being printed.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

Sir James Fergusson, in answer to Mr. Howard Vincent, stated that he believed the German Government did not intend to take any action in response to the representations of German traders as to the effect of the new American tariff. As to the suggestion that advantage should be taken of the present friendly relations with Germany to develop Free-trade with that country, and with our colonies, as set-off against the hostile tariffs of America, he was not quite sure what kind of arrangement his hon. friend pointed to, but so far as he could see it would be inconsistent with the principles adopted in this country. (" Hear, hear !")

Replying to a further question, Sir James Fergusson said he was afraid any representations to the United States would not be attended with success.

Another weary discussion ensued on the Irish Estimates. The House adjourned at 12-15.

THE POSTMEN'S AGITATION.

The crisis in the London Postal District may now be regarded as at an end. The disaffection among the postmen, which at one time threatened to become general, has been confined within comparatively small limits, and only 400 men out of some 6,000 have been dismissed from or have left their employment. The work at the General Post Office, and also at the district offices, was carried on yesterday with less interruption than for several days past, and the deliveries, instead of being two or three hours late, were only about an hour late.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raikes with whom were Sir Arthur Blackwood, Mr. Tombs, Mr. Joice, and Mr. Hill, received at St. Martins-le-Grande a deputation consisting of nine postmen attached to the E. C. or Chief Division. They expressed their desire to lay their grievances before him personally, and the interview was granted. It lasted fully an hour. The hon. gentleman promised to give the fullest consideration to their applications, at which they appeared extremely pleased.

AMERICAN NEWS.

COLLISION ON THE ATLANTIC.

New York, July 11.—The Weser, which has arrived here from Hamburg, reports that on Sunday last, when in 43·29 N., 48·32 W., she ran into a thick fog. She slowed down as there were icebergs in the vicinity, but unfortunately came into collision with the barque Stratford, of and for London, and tore away the latter's bowsprit and jibboon. The steamer lost her bowsprit : a portion of her side rails was carried away, and the forward turtle deck was stove in. The barque proceeded on her voyage. The Weser further reports that she was surrounded by big icebergs for five days during her voyage.

SAN SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA.

Washington, July 11.—A report has been received at the Navy Department to the effect that serious trouble is imminent between the Central American States of San Salvador and Guatemala, arising from the recent change of Government in the former country. Orders have been issued from here for the United states warships Ranger and Thetis, which are now at San Francisco, to proceed at once to the west coast of Central America for purposes of observation. The Commanders have strict injunctions not to interfere except to protect American interests in case of their being involved, but to afford refuge to American citizens if the necessity should arise.

AMERICAN SILVER AND TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Washington, July 11.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Mr. Teller introduced a resolution in favour of using gold and silver as the legal tender, and asking the President to convene a conference of the States of the Latin Union and other countries for the adoption of gold and silver in common proportion, and for the establishment of the international bi-metallic system.

The Silver Bill was submitted to the House of Representatives to-day.

Later.—The silver bill was passed by the Senate in the form in which it was reported from the Conference Committee. Its friends predict that it will pass the House and receive the signature of the President in due course. Senator Therman says that the Tariff Bill will be passed by the Senate before the Federal Election Bill is taken up,

Congressmen Bland (Missouri) and Wilson (West Virginia), and other Silver Democrats predict the passage of the Silver Bill by a party vote.

Later.—The Silver Bill has not yet been reported to the House, owing to obstructive tactics upon the part of the Democrats Congressman Conger, chairman of the House Conferees, has made several attempts to present the reports, but has been unable to command attention.

SPECULATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—Mr. S. V. White, a prominent bull in Wall-street, was a large buyer of stocks yesterday, it being his strongly expressed belief that the Silver Bill will not only pass the Senate but the House, and will further more receive the signature of President Harrison before Saturday night. There is no doubt that the Silver sentiment is reviving and the passage of the Bill through all its stages would probably be followed by a period of speculation and inflation, such as was produced earlier in the year. The sentiment in speculative circles at present is that there will be a strong market next week.

Stocks to-day were only fairly active, but the strength of the market was remarkable. Sugar led with a gain of 3¾ points ; Grangers followed, with a gain of 1 per cent. ; Delaware and Lackawanna and Western also gained 1 per cent. Silver was dull at 106⅞ to 107⅛. The notable feature of the day was the moderate buying of rails.

FOUR LADIES KILLED.

New York, July 11.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday in the Lehigh Valley near Oswego. A carriage containing five ladies was crossing a railway track when a train dashed into it, completely smashing the vehicle, killing four of the ladies outright, and fatally injuring the other.

PUGILISM IN AMERICA.

New York, July 11.—William Muldoon, the backer of Jake Kilrain, has written a long letter to the papers in which he warmly criticises J. L. Sullivan's recent expression of opinion regarding Kilrain, challenges the " Boston boy " to again met his former opponent and promises him a whipping. He calls the champion, an " ingrate." The epistle has created a stir in pugilistic circles, but it is believed that Sullivan will refuse to accept the invitation. Muldoon's challenge is considered to dispose of the statement recently published that Kilrain would never enter the ring again.

San Francisco, July 11.—The members of the Californian Athletic Club met at their club-house last night to witness some boxing matches. There were 150 present. The police entered the building and stopped the proceedings, much to the surprise of the members, as such action was totally unanticipated.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

Quebec, July 11.—The Federal Government of the Dominion has conceded to the Corporation of Quebec and property owners of the town : the right to sue it for damages for the fatal landslide which occurred here last autumn. This decision has awakened considerable comment, and a variety of opinions are expressed as to the motive for the action. All who have any interest in the matter will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them. The prevailing opinion is that this liberality is a bait set by the Conservatives to capture the Quebec general elections, the recent elections for the provincial Legislature, having resulted in a pronounced victory for the French Canadians, led by Mr. Mercier, who is now Premier, and who excluded Canadians of purely English sympathies from his Cabinet.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMAN COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

Berlin, July 11.—Dr. Arendt, secretary of the German Emin Relief Committee, announces that the German Colonial Societies may probably dissolve in consequence of the Anglo-German Treaty and the opposition of the enemies of German colonial enterprise.

A GERMAN OFFICER PUNISHED.

Berlin, July 11.—Sub-Lieutenant Holzner, of the German Imperial Army, has been degraded to the ranks as a private for such persistent ill-treatment of a soldier named Rang as to drive him to madness. This action has caused the greatest satisfaction amongst the rank and file and in the public mind, and is taken as an indication that the recent order promulgated by the Emperor, enjoining humane and considerate treatment of the men by the officers will have to be strictly obeyed. The punishment of Holzner has allayed the irritation which had been created amongst Rang's comrades.

SIGNOR CRISPI AND THE PEACE.

Rome, July 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Crispi, in reply to Signor Bonghi's resolution, signed by twenty-eight members, asking the Government to do its utmost to favour international arbitration, said he heartily sympathised with its underlying principle. Unfortunately the condition of Europe was less favourable to a reign of universal peace than was that of America. The hope of the future rested undoubtedly on the principle of European arbitration. For the present, however, all that a statesman could hope to do was to prevent an outbreak of war. Italy would ever be the bearer of words and of proposals of peace at every International Congress, and he therefore begged the House to vote the resolution proposed by Signor Bonghi, which expressed a hope, which he personally regarded as by no means a forlorn aspiration, that more nobleminded methods of settling international grievances might be devised than in the past.

The House, amidst prolonged applause, unanimously adopted the resolution.

Parliament was then prorogued. In the lobbies Signor Crispi urged his supporters to be on the alert against the propaganda of the Extreme Left.

It is believed that the country is on the eve of a general selection.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The condition of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's uncle, has been gradually growing worse. He is said to be in his dotage, but there is no anticipation of an immediate crisis, inasmuch as his daughter, the Queen of Greece, is to leave on the 15th inst. on her return to Athens.—*Galignani.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres is little known to Englishmen, notwithstanding their large financial stake in the Argentine Republic. It is even less known to Englishmen in the East, and we therefore count it a lucky chance, writes the *Englishman*, that places at our disposal some recent information regarding the Republic which is not to be found in any books. Our informant has but recently left Buenos Ayres, and he is not surprised at the outbreak, but rather that it did not occur long ago. Ever since Dr. Miguel Juarez Callman was appointed President by his predecessor in 1886, dissatisfaction has been rife. Three times has the country been on the brink of revolution, and each time the people have been false to the vows which seventy per cent. of them had made to the Political Societies that are like sand on the sea-shore in Buenos Ayres. When Finance Minister Varela, in an abortive attempt to stop the rapid depreciation of the forced paper notes, prohibited speculation in gold on the Bolsa, and sent a regiment of soldiers to enforce his decree, one more turn of that well-meaning Minister's screw would have brought about a revolt. When the great Sociedad National held a meeting in one of the enormous ball-alleys, and, finding that too small, marched 40,000 strong to the President's House in Calle 25 de Mayo, the people only wanted a leader to show the President in a practical manner that they had endured sufficient hardship through his selfish, grasping, and avaricious policy. And finally when Congress passed the Bill, which forced people to make payments to Government in gold and receive payments from Government in paper depreciated seventy-five per cent., it was more a miracle than an accident that prevented bloodshed. But the revolution had to come : that it has not come till now is due more to the cosmopolitan character of the population than to any other cause. The Argentine people have seen their paper dollar fall in two years from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 3d., while just across the Plata, the go-ahead little Republic of Uruquay has its paper at par. Since " La Prensa" showed up the management of public money in Buenos Ayres revolution has been not a question of months, but of days. A clandestine issue of fifty million dollar notes ; imprisonment of all Editors or other who dared to remonstrate ; favouritism to all who sided with the Government ; bribes from Water-Companies ; bribes from Gass Companies; bribes from Syndicates ; bribes for Concessions ; bribes from anybody who wanted anything—these are some of the charges which the Argentines have to settle with Juarez Cellman. Formerly when rumours of revolution flew about, that gentleman would rush to the bosom of his electors in Cordova, who were wont to receive him with open arms. On the present occasion the electors have been powerless, and quiet has only been secured by a change of Presidentship. The amount of English wealth that is locked up in the Argentine Republic, and which is now placed in jeopardy, is barely credible. One hundred and fifty millions sterling of English money is invested in the Province of Buenos Ayres alone, and of this amount nearly half is in bonds, which may be repudiated as easily as were those of Monte Video some years ago. It is an omen that the English Government refused on that occasion to interest itself on behalf of the bondholders.

IN THE HEART OF AUVERGNE.

Miss Rose G. Kingsley, in *Good Words* for July' describes an outing to Murols :—" To get off the beaten track is one of the keenest pleasures of travel. And this pleasure may be fully enjoyed in the heart of the volcanic district of Auvergne. For, to the English traveller, it is a comparatively unknown land. So little has this beautiful and interesting region been explored, so little are the waters of Mont Dore—held in high repute by the Romans, as they are now by the French, for all affections of the throat and chests—known in England, that when ordered to Mont Dore les Bains a year or two ago, we found it difficult to get any information about the country save from French medical or English geological books. One name, however, presented itself to us with an almost worrying persistence. Through the easy eleven hours' journey from Paris, through our early experiences of the life giving waters, through our first wanderings about the delicious mountain valley in which the Dordogne rises, it rang in our ears. " You must be sure to see ' Murols,' were a friend's last words aswe left Englande. ' Of course you will go to Murols,' said every one at Mont Dore. So, to rid ourselves of the haunting name as much as for any other reason, to Murols we determined to go."

The description of the adventure, with mention of Chambon and its lake, is well written. The castle itself is disappointing, but Murols (the village) is interesting. On the return journey to Mont Dore the " driver beguiled the way by supplies of delicious whortleberries, torn up root and branch from the mossy shade of the fir-trees ; and by stories of how the week before out of twelve coachmen who drove one day from Mont Dore to Murols there were but three—he being one—who were ' conscienciux.' The wine of Murols was too much for the remaining nine. ' The gentlemen had to mount the boxes and drive. And some did not know how. And one landau upset in the ditch. Oh ! but the ladies screamed. They were not hurt. No ! But there were coachmen kicked out of doors the next day, you may believe me.' "

THE CAPRICES OF FISH.

There is considerable difference of opinion among fishermen (says the *Saturday Review*) as to the present condition of North Sea fishing. Some say that it is nothing like what it used to be and is going from bad to worse, although they admit that the fishermen do not suffer ; since, if they catch less, they get a better price for what they do catch. Soles, for instance, which once sold for 30s or £2 a trunk, now fetch from £5 to £9. We are familiar in most quarters with talk about things not being what they used to be, and need not lay too much stress on it. The right of grumbling is conceded as a national privilege, and it must be admitted that all the men by no means share this gloomy view. Indeed, the more intelligent and thoughtful among them seem to think that occasional scarcity of certain kinds of fish is in the nature of things and not a matter under our control at all. The habits of fish are little understood, and though such as herrings, mackerel, and pilchards are known to be migratory, appearing and disappearing in large numbers, it is not so generally known that this is true also of the flat fish. They will travel hundreds of miles, and sometimes entirely disappear. They move together and have their own favourite places of resort. For instance, there is a sort of sandy valley with a ridge on each side not many miles out of Ramsgate ; the soles take the valley, the turbot the ridge, and neither is ever caught on the other's ground. Then they have different habits according to size. Fish of the same year, as we may suppose, travel together and move from place to place. The experienced fisherman can follow them, and knows just where he is likely to find those of a particular size. But sometimes they disappear almost entirely and remain away for a long time. It is not to be concluded that they are exterminated ; for on a sudden they will reappear in great numbers. They arrive in a night like the woodcocks. Quite recently, in the present year, the large turbot appeared in this way. None had been taken for a long time, when suddenly they were met with in every direction.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MOST European countries refer their heights to a chosen datum, for example, the mean sea-level at a particular place. For example, France and Italy have adopted the level of the Mediterranean at Marseilles and Genoa; Austria that of the Adriatic at Trieste; Belgium that of the North Sea at Ostend. Holland and Germany have exceptionally selected two zero points situated about 0·14 and 0·20 metres above the mean level of the North Sea. But when the systems of levels in these countries are connected, it is found that the mean levels of the different seas do not agree. Even on the same coast the mean level is found to vary. There is a difference of 1·10 metres between that of the Mediterranean at Marseilles and the Atlantic at Brest, the former level being the lower of the two. It is, therefore, proposed by M. Charles Llaemand that an international datum or zero should be adopted. On the whole, the notion that the mean level of the sea is uniform is probably correct, but there are certain local anomalies. It is much the same on all open coasts, and this fact points the way to the international zero.

In a paper to the Zoological Section of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Prouho describes his observations on some asteria or sea-stars, in order to find whether these animals take their prey by the sense of smell or by the rudimentary organ of vision. The species watched was the *Asterias glacialis*, in the Aquarium of the Arago Laboratory. He finds that the rudimentary eye is not employed by the sea-star for this purpose, and that scent is its only guide. The sense of smell is not diffused, but localised in the ambulacrary tubes situated behind the ocellary plate.

M. Gaston Frouve, of 56, Rue des Tournelles, Paris, has introduced a universal direct-reading dynamometer, whose indications give at any moment the measure of the work done by an engine or motor on inspection, and without any calculation. It is too complicated to describe in detail, but we may mention that its action is based on the measurement of a mechanical "couple," and the distance travelled by the couple.

Three asteroids have been discovered since the 1st of January this year. The total number of these little planets, so far as is known, is 290. They are chiefly detected by astronomers who devote themselves to that purpose and to little else. Mr. Luther, for example, who discovered No. 288, has found no fewer than 24 during the last 40 years; M. Charlois, who noticed No. 289, has descried six in all; and No. 290 is M. Palisa's seventh "find." Forty-eight of the number were discovered by Mr. Peters, of Clinton, New York.

Small glow-lamps are used in the Paris Observatory to light the graduated limbs of the astronomical instruments when a reading is to be taken. As the light is instantly started by the switch, they are kept dark until the moment they are required, and moreover their light is shaded, so that it only falls on the scale. These precautions are instituted to protect the eyesight of the observers.

A trunk of the redwood tree, cut in the forests of Tulare country, California, is to be exhibited at the Chicago Exhibitions. It measures 90 feet in circumference at the base, and 33 feet in diameter: but the section to be shown will only measure nine feet in length, and 60 feet in girth. It will weigh 65,000lbs.

Professor Samuel Cushman, Apiarist of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experimental Station, U. S., recently read a paper before the States Horticultural Society, in which he maintained as the result of personal observations that bees do not injure growing or fair fruit. The juice of sound fruit is inimical to their welfare; but though they will not attack sound fruit they settle upon bruised and blemished fruit. All the members of the society present on the occasion agreed with Professor Cushman.

Herr Franz Veress, of Klausenberg, Transylvania, has discovered a process of photographing in colours, which appears to be based on that suggested by Mr. Carey Lea—namely, the application of chlorides of silver in the form of an emulsion. The photographs are taken on glass and paper, and the tints range from deep red, through yellow, to bright blue, but green absent in all the positives. The sensitive preparation is a silver chloride emulsion in collodion or in gelatine, and the solution, which is kept a secret, is poured on the plate, where it takes a reddish colour. A long exposure is required, two or three hours for a picture taken in a copying frame, and over a week for a landscape taken in the camera.

While on the Paso de la Damas, or watershed between Chili and Argentinia, an elevation of 11,000 feet about the sea, Herr Karl Stolp collected a reddish dust from the snow, and sent it to Baron Nordenskjold for microscopical examination. It proves to be a meteoric or cosmical dust, consisting of reddish corpuscles, varying in diameter from 0·0007 and 0·002 of a millimetre. Minute splinters of mica and other sparkling scales were also discovered among it. The material was analysed, and found to be a mixture of iron, nickel, and copper oxides, with magnesium, aluminium, lime, and silicic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids. Herr Stolp has since found other samples of cosmical dust on the Cordilleras, one near the glaciers at the springs of the Argentinia, 16,000 feet above the sea.

In a paper on the "Iron Age in Scandinavia," Dr. Ingald Undset, of Christiania, discusses the origin of some bronze pots with three lugs, which have been found in the Norwegian barrows, and near the Malar Lake in Sweden. He believes them to have come from Britain, and to be of Celtic workmanship. The ancient Cets, if we may judge from the beautiful old Irish metal-work, were excellent artists in bronze and other metals. The reason why so few of these pots have been found in Britain is, he considers, that the inhabitants had become Christians, and no longer burned them with their dead, as the pagan Norsemen did. Some of the lugs have been enamelled, and enamelling was also practised by our Celtic ancestors. The old Norsemen never knew this art. Dr. Undest is also of opinion that many of the sword hilts of the later iron age which have been found in Norway are of foreign manufacture. Dr. Lorange has proved the same thing for the blades, which are marked with intaglio and the makers' names.

A telephone system, which enables the drivers of two trains on the same track to communicate with each other, has been tried successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The telephoneline consists of an iron rod supported on insulators between the rails of the track. Each locomotive carries a telephone apparatus and a gong capable of being sounded by the current of the battery. When a driver wishes to communicate with another on a distant train he completes the circuit of the battery through the iron conductor and sounds the distant gong. The telephones are then brought into circuit, and the conversation takes place. A wire brush projecting under the locomotive makes the required contact with the conductor.

The Halpin-Savage torpedo boat is the most successful that has yet appeared in America. It is propelled by electricity derived from accumulators on board, and travels at a considerable speed not far below the surface. It is directed by the light of glow lamps which are visible only from behind it. But its great advantage over other craft is that it fires the torpedo after reaching the protective net of the vessel, and in a downward direction. The torpedo is retained by a chain, and pursues a curving course in order to explode either alongside or under the vessel.

Captain Haltermann, of Hamburg, has investigated a large number of ship's log-books reporting 150 cases of St. Elmo's fire, that is to say, the electrical "brush" discharge or pointed glow-seen upon masts and rigging, and so well described in "The Tempest." From these observations it appears that the phenomenon, like the aurora, is oftener seen in northern than in southern latitudes. Of 63 cases observed in the stormy Atlantic, 49 occurred during the winter months from November to April. Only 27 of the total number were unaccompanied with tender and lightning, 32 were accompanied with hail and sometimes with thunder and lightning, sometimes without, while fourteen were attended with snow. The wind was generally from the south, and there was a decrease of atmospheric pressure, so that most of the cases occurred in front of atmospheric depressions. In some 46 cases the barometer rose, while in eight it was unaffected. In general, the thermometer fell. No cases are reported from the regions of constant trade winds.

Mr. W. C. Macdonald, a merchant of Montreal, has given some 200,000 dollars to the M'Gill College, to endow the Faculty of Law and a Chair of Experimental Physics. He has also offered to erect suitable buildings for the Faculty of Applied Science.

Mr. James Bennett has been commissioned by Lord Knutsford to report on the mineral and vegetable resources of Lagos, with a view to developing them. Mr. Bennett is the author of a chemical process for extracting rubber from the juice of the wild fig tree, which flourishes in Lagos.

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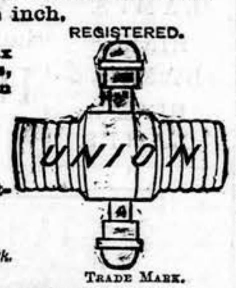

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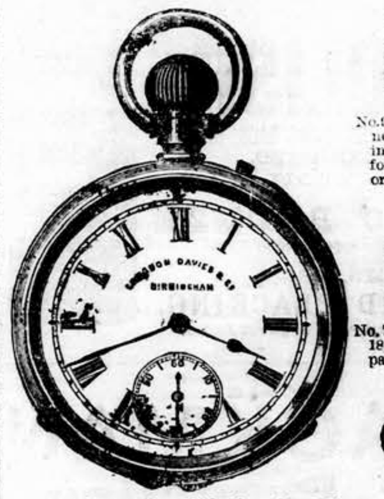

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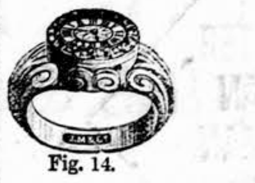

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

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MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
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Ball Watch' represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅞ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050

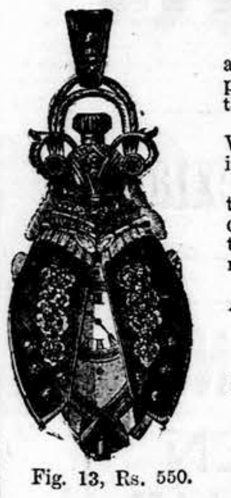

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

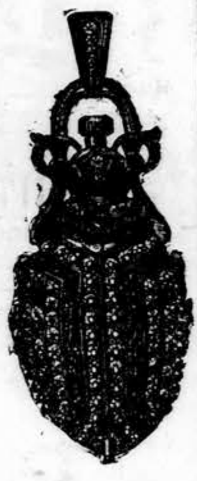

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

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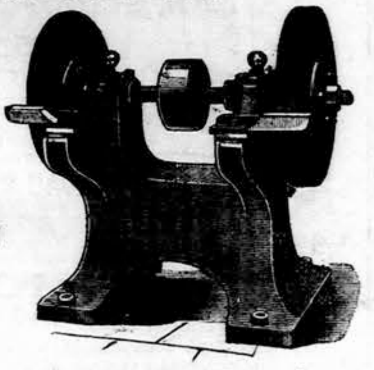

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